

Cuban Defector Is Said To Have Had Access To Data on Arms Sales

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Cuban defector who was the subject of a foiled kidnapping attempt last week had inside knowledge about Cuban arms sales and purchases and about overseas military ventures in such countries as Angola, according to Spanish officials and to Cuban exiles here.

Four employees of the Cuban Embassy tried to kidnap the defector, Manuel Antonio Sánchez Pérez, in Madrid on Dec. 13, but they were foiled when bystanders intervened. Mr. Sánchez, formerly a senior economics official in the Cuban government, is being kept by Spanish agents in a safe house.

The sources said that he held the rank of a deputy minister as a member of the State Planning Board and head of the state committee overseeing the purchase of technical and material supplies in Cuba and abroad.

They said Mr. Sánchez had been a member of the planning board, which oversees the economy, for nearly 15 years. The position made him a man of confidence inside the government and gave him access to a variety of information, they said.

Officials said that Mr. Sánchez first applied for asylum on Nov. 18 in Zaragoza during a stopover en route to Eastern Europe on a purchasing trip. Some sources said he had applied for political asylum in the United States. The U.S. Embassy declined to comment.

Nearly 70,000 Cubans have used Spain as a route to the United States since 1961, though most first moved to Spain with Cuban government permission, according to refugee agencies.

Mr. Sánchez's decision to defect may be related to a recent upheaval inside the Cuban government, the sources said. President Fidel Castro switched planning ministers two months ago. It was not known, however, where Mr. Sánchez stood in the infighting.

Anglican Envoy Said to Have Met With Kuwait Aide

Reuters

ABU DHABI — Terry Waite, the Church of England's special envoy seeking the release of four American hostages in Lebanon, had secret talks with a senior Kuwaiti official in Geneva, a United Arab Emirates newspaper reported Thursday.

In a report from London, the Sharjah-based daily Al-Khaleej said the talks Wednesday dealt with Mr. Waite's efforts to free the hostages, whose captors are demanding the release of 17 men jailed in Kuwait for bombings in 1983. It did not name the Kuwaiti envoy.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Waite said he was in London on Thursday and would be flying to Beirut on Friday, but she declined to give further details of his movements or his negotiations.

Al-Khaleej said Mr. Waite, lay aide to Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, met the Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, on Dec. 3 in Geneva, where the minister was taking part in a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Soviet Censors a Poet's Plea for Literary Candor

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet literary weekly has published a heavily censored version of a recent speech by the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko that called for candor and openness in Soviet literature.

The version published Wednesday by the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, a main organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, left out several major sections of Mr. Yevtushenko's remarks, including all references to Stalin's purges, the evils of collectivization, the privileges of the elite and all but one comment appealing for an end to censorship.

Although the editing did not completely obscure the bold tone of Mr. Yevtushenko's speech, it muted and blunted his comments.

In an interview, Mr. Yevtushenko, an honored member of the Soviet literary establishment, declined to criticize the editing. He said the speeches of other authors at the congress of Russian writers also were published in abbreviated form in the same issue.

It was apparent even from the excerpts that Mr. Yevtushenko's call for openness was echoed by other writers at the closed meeting.

Valentin Rasputin, a novelist focusing on rural themes, said,



Yevgeny Yevtushenko

"Our profession demands courage." He described every book as "the victory of a martyr who selects each word with great pains so that conscience and truth should glow in it with a single flick of pen and fate."

A Western diplomat said, "It is clear Russian writers think a favorable breeze is blowing and they have raised their sails to see how far it will take them."

Mr. Yevtushenko said he had received many phone calls from writers since his speech.

The editing left out all references to Stalin's purges, the privileges of the elite and the evils of collectivization.

to this congress, myself included."

Also cut were his references to collectivization, including the following: "We do not have the right to militantly forget the great firsts of industry."

"But we also do not have the right to be silent about the fact that in those same years, contrary to Lenin's legacy, the precious agricultural wisdom of many peasants, undeservedly branded kulaks, was being crushed underfoot, and a merciless purge was under way of the Bolshevik guard, of the best commanders of the Red Army and the industrial cadres, of the leading representatives of Leninist thought."

Diplomats said the handling of Mr. Yevtushenko's speech indicated that the Writers' Union and other authorities were uncertain how to respond to the poet's challenge.

Although writers and other intellectuals have expressed hope that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would loosen ideological controls on the arts, his views on the issue remain unclear.

The party official responsible for ideology, Yegor K. Ligachev, has not offered much of liberalization in his speeches and writings.

Shultz Tells Of His Anger On Terror

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said today that when he erupted in anger at remarks by the Yugoslav foreign minister Tuesday, "I was very much really speaking for the American people."

At a news conference in Belgrade with Foreign Minister Rado Dizdarevic, Mr. Shultz pounded his fist for emphasis and became red-faced after Mr. Dizdarevic seemed to suggest that the hijacking by Palestinians of the Achille Lauro cruise ship in October could be justified by the frustrations of the Palestinians.

When asked to explain why he had been so emotional, Mr. Shultz said Wednesday on his air force

Shultz Rejects Polygraph Test

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that he would resign if ordered to take a lie-detector test under broad new security measures issued last month by President Ronald Reagan.

Asked whether he would take such a test, he replied, "Once." Asked whether he would resign if ordered to take the test, he said, "The minute in this government that I am told that I'm not trusted is the day that I leave."

Mr. Reagan's order of broad use of lie detector, or polygraph, testing was disclosed last week, following a series of spy cases.



George P. Shultz

plane returning to Washington: "I just want people to see that, in the United States, we feel very strongly about the subject, increasingly so."

"So I felt that making an intervention at that point, I was very much really speaking for the American people," he said.

Mr. Shultz said in Belgrade that "hijacking the Italian ship, murdering an American, torturing and holding a whole bunch of other Americans is not justified by any cause that I know of."

"There is no connection with any cause," he said. "It's wrong, and the international community must step up to this problem and deal with it unequivocally, firmly, definitively. There must be no place to hide for people who do that kind of thing."

Mr. Shultz has been a leading administration spokesman for firm responses to terrorism, and he said Wednesday that there was growing support in the United States for anti-terrorist actions.

"I think we have done a lot about it, and I feel we will be able to do more," he said.

The secretary said that there had been progress in intelligence-gathering on terrorists and on increasing security, but that it was still difficult to secure backing for "active defense," such as pre-emptive attacks against terrorists.

There are still people with grave doubts that could continue until 1997," said T.T. Tsai, lecturer in politics at Hong Kong's Chinese University. "If China miscalculates, people will leave and money will leave."

In late 1983 and early 1984, the property market collapsed. Since then, prices have rebounded.

The stock market has surged, with the Hang Seng index reaching 1,762.51 early last month, up from a low of 746 in July last year.

More than six billion Hong Kong dollars (\$769 million) has been committed this year to long-term investment projects.

But concerns linger one year after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China signed the accord that gives Hong Kong 50 years of a high degree of autonomy after its return to China.

"We're treading a road that is unknown to us; Britain and China don't know," said James McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. He said recent statements by

U.S. Is Said to Be More Favorable To International Mideast Conference

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official has indicated that the United States has become more favorable to convening an international conference on Middle East peace.

The official, speaking on condition that he not be named, said that earlier opposition had been tempered because of "a better understanding today, in the region and here, about possible ways of putting a conference 'together' so it would be a successful event."

Giving a year-end assessment of peace prospects, he said the understanding had arisen in part from U.S. soundings in the region, including the recent travels there of Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, the State Department's senior Middle Eastern policy official. He is now back in Washington.

Mr. Murphy and other administration policy-makers spent several months trying to arrange a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Pal-

estinian group as the first in a series of steps toward direct peace negotiations between Israel and a similar Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Such a U.S. initiative was proposed by King Hussein of Jordan as the first move in a four-step peace process, but was never viewed with favor in Israel.

The official said the idea of a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, which could have been a major move toward a more significant U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, has been "related to the sidelines."

He said that it was because it was "unecessarily complicated" and because of U.S. concern that it would not necessarily lead to direct negotiations with Israel.

Neither the United States nor Israel accepted the Palestinians proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organization as participants in the U.S. dialogue.

The State Department official said the broader problems of a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, rather than the difficulty in finding acceptable Palestinian participants, "defined" the idea.

Jordan, Egypt and several other Arab countries have been calling for an international conference on Middle East peace as a central move toward beginning Arab-Israeli negotiations.

The United States and Israel have been reluctant because of probable Soviet involvement in such a conference, but Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel recently accepted the idea of an "international forum" as a step toward opening direct Arab-Israeli talks.

The official's statement Wednesday, while cautiously stated and carefully hedged, was the clearest public sign to date that Washington was turning its attention to the idea of an international meeting, on condition that it lead to such direct negotiations.

Although the peace process did not get off the ground as hoped this year, the official said, incremental progress was made. He insisted that time has not run out on the possibility of starting Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Hong Kong Perks Up A Year After China Pact

By William Kazer
Reuters

HONG KONG — One year after Britain signed an accord agreeing to return Hong Kong to China in 1997, the colony has regained confidence lost when uncertainty over its future sent shock waves through its economy.

But businessmen and political analysts said the gains could be undermined by different views on Hong Kong's future political system and the pace of reforms.

They also said China's statements on the colony have threatened the territory's political and economic health.

"There are still people with grave doubts that could continue until 1997," said T.T. Tsai, lecturer in politics at Hong Kong's Chinese University. "If China miscalculates, people will leave and money will leave."

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"We're treading a road that is unknown to us; Britain and China don't know," said James McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. He said recent statements by

Beijing have disturbed the business community.

Those concerns were relayed during a recent meeting with the head of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Ji Pengfei, the highest ranking Chinese official to visit Hong Kong since 1949.

One statement that aroused concern was a warning last month on the pace of political reforms by Xu Jiatun, head of the Xinhua press agency and China's chief representative in Hong Kong.

He said there had been deviations from the Chinese-British accord and, though he did not say what he meant, the remarks were widely seen as a reference to elections held for some seats on the Legislative Council in September.

The elections were held indirectly, with only about 1 percent of the colony's 5.4 million residents allowed to vote. They were the first elections ever held for the lawmaking body.

Mr. Xu's remarks sent the Hang Seng index, the main measure of the Hong Kong stock market, reeling for a 50-point loss.

"It was an attempt to interfere," said Martin Lee, one of the newly elected council members and a vocal advocate of democratic reforms.

"Unless we have direct elections we will never have an effective and highly autonomous government to keep our system separate from the rest of China," he has told the council.

The latest concerns have emerged at a time when Hong Kong faces problems unrelated to its politics and beyond its control.

A sluggish world economy has hurt the export sector. Economic growth for 1985 is likely to be a modest 4.5 percent, less than half of the 1984 level.

Manufacturers in developed nations have sought to restrict competition from Hong Kong, and that has clouded the outlook for the economy.

But businessmen said these difficulties were not their main concern. "I'm not worrying about these problems as we've seen them before," said a foreign businessman. "It's the fear of the unknown that I worry about."

3 Gunmen Seize Court In France

The Associated Press

NANTES, France — Two robbery defendants and an armed accomplice held a courtroom under siege here Thursday after chaining the judge to a chair, threatening to kill hostages and denouncing the French justice system on television.

A high-ranking police official from Paris and the local department's prefect were negotiating with the gunmen, who were demanding a bus to leave in.

The takeover began when a man with a grenade and pistol disarmed a guard and burst into the courtroom during the trial of four defendants on trial for armed robbery.

Two defendants, Georges Courtois, 34, and Patrick Thiolet, 24, jumped from the dock and took 357-caliber Magnums from police, police sources said. The two other defendants left the courtroom with hostages who were released, the sources said. Police identified the accomplice as a convicted armed robber, Abdel Karim Khalki, 30.

The gunmen released six policemen just after taking over the courtroom. They later released two journalists and 11 law students who had been observing the trial, according to accounts by police.

The number of people left in the courtroom Thursday was estimated at 16 to 18. The hostages originally included Judge Dominique Bailhache, lawyers, 11 jurors, court assistants and the students.

Police stormed the courtroom, and a police commando unit was dispatched from Paris with Police Superintendent Robert Broussard.

"If we have to kill two, three, four or five people, or explode a grenade, be assured that it will be the police's fault," Mr. Courtois warned on French television. An FR3 TV crew had entered the court at the defendants' request.

Mr. Khalki said he belonged to the Abu Nidal extremist Palestinian faction, but informed sources said he was released in November from prison, where he served a sentence for armed robbery.

"I want to give the French state a slap in the face," a lawyer quoted him as saying.

WORLD BRIEFS

Woman in U.S. Given Artificial Heart

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — A woman suffering from a rare viral condition became the world's first female artificial heart patient Thursday, receiving a smaller version of the Jarvik-7 pump used for male patients, hospital officials said.

The woman, identified as Mary Lund, 40, of Kensington, Minnesota, was in critical but stable condition after a second operation to explore fluid loss from the chest cavity, said officials at Abbott Northwestern Hospital. Surgeons from the Minnesota Heart Institute had decided on the implant Wednesday when it was determined the woman was unlikely to live through the night without it, a hospital administrator said.

Dr. Frederick Goebel, a cardiologist on the medical team, said the woman was in good health until four or five days previously, when she was attacked by an unknown virus that triggered a condition that destroys the heart muscle, acute viral myocarditis. Special permission was obtained Wednesday from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to use the new, smaller, mechanical pump as a "bridge," a spokesman said, pending replacement by a human heart.

Sandinists Say Rebel Group Destroyed

MANAGUA (UPI) — A Nicaraguan official said Thursday that the army had annihilated the guerrilla group led by Edeán Pastora Gómez, leaving only small, scattered groups of rebels along the southern border with Costa Rica.

Alejandro Guevara, the government representative in Rio San Juan province, which borders Costa Rica, said that 198 fighters of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance had been killed or wounded in the past three months.

The group's forces have been "annihilated and forced out of Nicaraguan territory," Mr. Guevara said in a report to the government in Managua. No mention was made of Mr. Pastora himself. There have been no reports of fighting involving the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance for several months and no reports of Mr. Pastora's whereabouts.

Officials in Papal Trial Go to Bulgaria

ROME (Reuters) — Three Italian court officials flew to Bulgaria on Thursday to interrogate two former diplomats accused of taking part in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II.

Chief Judge Severino Santapichi, Fernando Attolico, the assistant judge, and Antonio Marini, a public prosecutor, were expected to spend three or four days in Bulgaria. They want to question Todor S. Avizov and Lieutenant Colonel Zhelyo K. Vasilev, two Bulgarian diplomats who were posted in Rome at the time of the alleged plot and who have refused to return to Rome for trial.

Mr. Avizov, Colonel Vasilev, Sergei I. Antonov, the former head of the Rome office of the Bulgarian intelligence, and three Turkish defendants are charged with conspiring to kill Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot and seriously wounded the pope in 1981. The Bulgarian government has denied any participation in the alleged plot.

Belfast Prisoner Starts Hunger Strike

BELFAST (Reuters) — An Irish Republican convicted of murder refused food Thursday, prison sources said. Others convicted with him were expected to begin hunger strikes at weekly intervals.

Sources at the Maze prison said Robert Tóhill, 26, had started what he said would be a fast to the death to protest his conviction Wednesday based on the testimony of an admitted murderer.

Mr. Tóhill was one of 27 men convicted on the testimony of a police informer, Harry Kirkpatrick. Mr. Kirkpatrick has admitted five murders and dozens of other crimes while a member of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army guerrilla group. Mr. Tóhill was sentenced to life in prison for murdering a part-time soldier.

Afghan Peace Talks Are Suspended

GENEVA (AP) — United Nations-sponsored talks on a political settlement to end the war in Afghanistan were suspended Thursday after failing to break a deadlock over the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country. Soviet troops intervened six years ago.

The UN mediator, Diego Cordovez, said four days of indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghan delegations could not resolve an impasse over the format of negotiations on the troop withdrawal. He said he submitted new proposals for consideration by the governments before the talks resume in late February or early March.

The new round of talks had been closely watched for signs of greater willingness on the Soviet side to discuss the withdrawal following last month's meeting between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

U.K. Navy Is Said to Avoid New Zealand

LONDON (AP) — Seven British Navy ships that are to embark on a global exercise in 1986 will not visit New Zealand, which bans nuclear-armed vessels from entering its ports, the Press Association reported Thursday.

The domestic news agency, which did not identify its sources, said the navy was trying to arrange for one of the ships to visit a Chinese port during the eight-month tour, but had already ruled out ports of call in New Zealand.

The British Navy never confirms or denies whether its vessels are carrying nuclear weapons. The United States follows the same policy and the New Zealand ban has caused a dispute in the ANZUS alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

For the Record

A U.S. black leader, Louis Farrakhan, who says he wants to bring his black separatist message to the world, has been banned from visiting Bermuda and addressing a rally two days after Christmas. (Reuters)

The Zimbabwe police chief, Whiridayi Ngwenze, has been dismissed along with two aides after an investigation of alleged misconduct. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Thursday. (UPI)

A rebellion ended in a maximum security prison at McAlester, Oklahoma, Wednesday when the inmates released seven hostages after airing their grievances on statewide radio. (AP)

The launching of space shuttle Columbia was aborted 14 seconds before its first flight in two years Thursday because of trouble with a booster rocket steering system. (AP)

An American citizen of Arab origin, Yezid Jasper Sayigh, was ordered held in custody Thursday by a court in Larnaca, Cyprus, for suspected involvement in an attempt to smuggle arms aboard a Swiss aircraft Tuesday. (Reuters)

TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes:

"Of all the things that people drink in Bombay, water has never figured prominently. Most prefer Tonic in Bombay, Martini in Bombay or Orange in Bombay."

Indeed, anything that one would usually mix in Bombay.

But, let me assure you, there is no need to stay clear of the water.

Those rumours which infer that water does not mix with this most distinctive of imported London Dry Gins are well and truly ill-founded."



Ce parfum qui fait rêver...

L'AIR DU TEMPS
NINA RICCI

Spanish Currency Arrests

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish police said Thursday they had broken up a ring of currency smugglers, led by a retired police officer and a businessman, which had transferred 700 million pesetas (about \$45 million) out of the country.

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Congress Passes Bills Likely to Hasten Trend Toward Bigger Farms

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress approved two measures that will hasten the trend toward larger farms in government farm programs since the Depression.

Congress also passed a \$370-billion farm bill, providing the way for it to adjourn the year, United Press International reported. The legislation was needed to provide funding for major governmental activities in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

The first of the two farm bills passed Wednesday would reauthorize government income and price supports to farmers for the first time since the program was established in 1933. The second would authorize the farm credit system to allow thousands of farm foreclosures.

Together the measures provide a framework for agriculture, the largest U.S. industrial sector, for the next decade.

The farm bills would favor the big producers and are likely to hasten the trend toward the production of more of the nation's food by fewer and fewer farmers, according to the bills.

The result is a decrease of more than 10 percent in the number of farms, to fewer than two million.

The two measures are expected to have profound political consequences, especially in the Middle West and Rocky Mountain states where the farm crisis is most severe.

Secretary John R. Anderson said Thursday that Mr. Reagan would sign the farm legislation next week, though it called for spending more than he wanted.

The architects of the policy bill, by administration officials, insisted that reducing government price and income supports would bring farm support prices closer to world market prices.

Opponents of the measure say it would encourage sales of U.S. farm products to the world market.

The policy bill also sets a more aggressive course for developing export markets for American farm products.

Agricultural export revenues declined from \$44 billion in 1980 to \$29 billion this year.

The bill, besides containing \$5 billion in annual loan guarantees for foreign purchasers of U.S. agricultural products, would provide \$1 billion a year in subsidies to American grain exporters to help them compete in new international markets.

As a result, backers say, the cost of federal farm programs will be reduced and farmers will begin to regain export markets they have lost in recent years.

The second bill calls for reorganizing the Farm Credit System, a nationwide network of 37 lending institutions. The system, the largest U.S. agricultural lender, has \$73 billion in outstanding loans to farmers, a third of the nation's \$214 billion farm debt.

The bill would authorize, but not require, the secretary of the Treasury to invest federal funds in a new unit created to take over billions of dollars of delinquent loans, seek to renegotiate with some borrowers and foreclose on mortgaged farms in cases where renegotiation is impossible. It is widely expected that tens of thousands of farms will be subject to foreclosure.

The administration estimated Wednesday that the policy bill would cost \$169 billion over the next five years. The commodity price and income support provisions were estimated to cost \$52 billion over three years.

Chemical Arms Funded

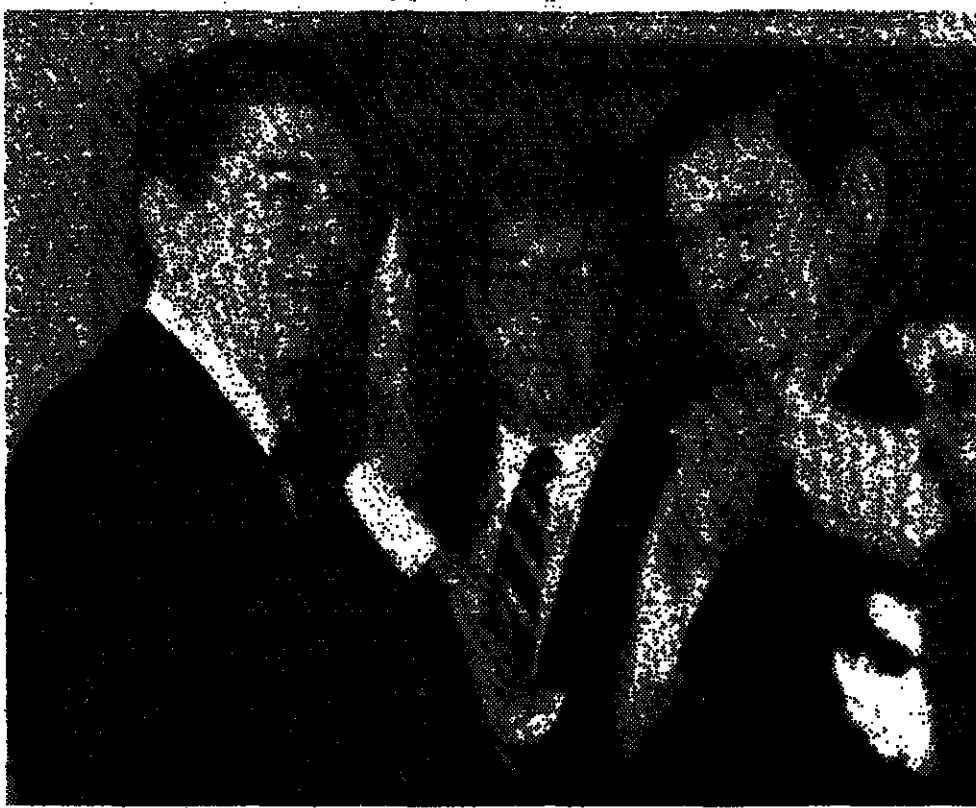
In the negotiations between House and Senate conferees on the \$370-billion appropriations bill, House conferees agreed Wednesday to a Senate demand for \$21.7 million to begin limited production of chemical weapons after a 16-year ban, The New York Times said.

Other remaining issues were settled when the Senate conferees agreed to cut the 1986 military budget by \$1.3 billion, to \$297.4 billion, and the House accepted a \$7,510 increase in the limits on honorariums senators can accept.

The agreement restricts the use of \$6.3 billion in unused military appropriations from past years in an effort to counter arguments in the House that the Pentagon has a "shush fund" to cushion the impact of cuts in the military budget.

The House had rebuffed an earlier version of the spending bill, which was needed to fund the departments of Defense, Agriculture, Transportation, Treasury and the Interior, the District of Columbia, and some agencies.

Negotiators attempted Thursday to reach a compromise on another key bill, the budget reconciliation measure, that would cut a wide array of spending programs enough to reduce deficits by \$70 billion to \$85 billion over three years. But Senate leaders feared the measure would be lost in the rush toward adjournment.



Mr. Reagan is applauded by Representatives Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, center, and Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, at a ceremony on the balanced-budget bill.

Reagan Vows to Pursue Arms Buildup Domestic Programs Face Big Cuts for a Balanced Budget

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, pledging to maintain his military buildup, has said that balancing the U.S. budget by 1991 would require deep cutbacks of "wasteful and unnecessary" domestic programs.

In his first detailed statement on the budget measure he signed last week, Mr. Reagan made it clear that he would seek to apply the brunt of the proposed restraints to domestic programs.

His proposed budget for the 1987 fiscal year, which begins in October, will be sent to Congress in February.

Aides said Mr. Reagan was especially uneasy that the new law, demanding five years of steady deficit reductions, was being viewed as compelling him to restrain military spending.

His comments Wednesday, the aides said, were designed to affirm his commitment to a military buildup as well as to lay the groundwork for efforts to further reduce domestic programs.

Mr. Reagan made his comments Wednesday to more than 100 Democratic and Republican legislators. They had supported the measure, which calls for lowering annual ceilings on the deficit, with automatic cuts in spending each year if those ceilings are not achieved.

In endorsing the measure, the Republicans and Democrats said they hoped the threat of automatic cuts would spur Congress and the White House to compromise on their goals enough to reduce the deficit. The automatic cuts are to be divided equally, with half coming from military and half from nonmilitary programs.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan was not threatening to take more than half out of the nonmilitary or domestic side.

"We're still looking at how we arrange the cuts in defense and the cuts in domestic agencies," a White House official said. "There's some flexibility."

A senior White House official, when asked to explain how Mr. Reagan could achieve the necessary spending cuts and still maintain a military buildup, acknowledged: "It's going to be tough."

The official said part of Mr. Reagan's strategy was to keep pressure on Congress to meet the deficit-reduction targets in the balanced-budget legislation and thus avoid invoking the provisions that would trigger automatic cuts in the military budget.

Mr. Reagan said the bill must not become "an excuse to avoid the tough decisions entailed in cutting back on runaway domestic spending."

"We will not only be held responsible for cutting the deficit," he said. "Ultimately, we will be judged on how we reduce the deficit."

He brushed aside any notion, voiced by critics in both parties, that the measure was all but certain to reduce military spending or raise taxes, or both.

"If we try to accomplish deficit reduction by tax increases," he said, "or through just cuts in defense that endanger our national security, we will have failed in our paramount duty to the American people, the duty of good and responsible government."

Mr. Reagan said that when the measure was passed, "We didn't absolve ourselves of our first responsibility as the elected representatives of this country to provide for the national defense."

"The last thing we want to do is return our country to the weakened, vulnerable state in which we found it in 1980," he said.

"I feel confident that if Congress abides by its already established agreement for real growth in defense, we can meet our national security requirements."

Expert Says Rival Gangs Approved Mob Killing

Indictments of Reputed Mafia Figure Were Factor, New York Official Asserts

By Selwyn Raab

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York State's top expert on organized crime says he believes that the slaying of Paul C. Castellano, the reputed chief of the nation's most powerful Mafia group, the Gambino family, was sanctioned by the heads of New York City's four other crime families.

The expert, Ronald Goldstock, the director of the state's Organized Crime Task Force, said that leaders from the Genovese, Lucchese, Bonanno and Colombo rings apparently approved the slaying of Mr. Castellano because his legal and internal organizational problems were endangering all of them.

"Castellano was an important person, and I believe his assassination had to be approved by the other leaders," Mr. Goldstock said in an interview Tuesday. "There was a possibility he could take all of them down."

Mr. Castellano, who was free on \$2-million bail while on trial in federal court in Manhattan, and Mr. Bilotti had met with Mr. Castellano's lawyer, James M. La Ressa, in the lawyer's Manhattan office earlier Monday.

Mr. Castellano emerged as the boss of the Gambino family, which was described by Justice Department officials as the wealthiest and most powerful Mafia group in the United States, in 1976 after the death of his brother-in-law, Carlo Gambino.

However, according to law-enforcement officials, there long had been a rival faction in the Gambino family led by Aniello Dellacroce, the second highest-ranking leader.

Mr. Dellacroce, who was being treated for cancer, died Dec. 2. Officials said his death apparently cleared the way for a power grab.

Mr. Castellano's purported neglect of business activities within the Gambino family because of a current federal racketeering trial and five more federal and state indictments that he was facing.

A concern by mob bosses that Mr. Castellano, 70, was getting careless, had been lax in avoiding

indictments and had even allowed his home in Staten Island to be bugged by the FBI. Prosecutors said the tapes were to be used as evidence in a federal trial against the "commission" and in another pending racketeering indictment by federal authorities in Brooklyn.

"Historically, the solution rate for organized-crime murders is not very high," said Joseph A. Valiquette, an FBI spokesman in New York City.

The search for witnesses was concentrated on 46th Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue, where Mr. Castellano and Mr. Bilotti were shot.

Mr. Castellano and Mr. Bilotti were emerging from Mr. Bilotti's limousine when they were each shot six times at close range with .32-caliber and .380-caliber automatic handguns, the police said. Two or three gunmen were involved, police said.

Mr. Castellano, who was free on \$2-million bail while on trial in federal court in Manhattan, and Mr. Bilotti had met with Mr. Castellano's lawyer, James M. La Ressa, in the lawyer's Manhattan office earlier Monday.

Mr. Castellano emerged as the boss of the Gambino family, which was described by Justice Department officials as the wealthiest and most powerful Mafia group in the United States, in 1976 after the death of his brother-in-law, Carlo Gambino.

However, according to law-enforcement officials, there long had been a rival faction in the Gambino family led by Aniello Dellacroce, the second highest-ranking leader.

Mr. Dellacroce, who was being treated for cancer, died Dec. 2. Officials said his death apparently cleared the way for a power grab.

Mr. Castellano's purported neglect of business activities within the Gambino family because of a current federal racketeering trial and five more federal and state indictments that he was facing.

A concern by mob bosses that Mr. Castellano, 70, was getting careless, had been lax in avoiding



Paul C. Castellano

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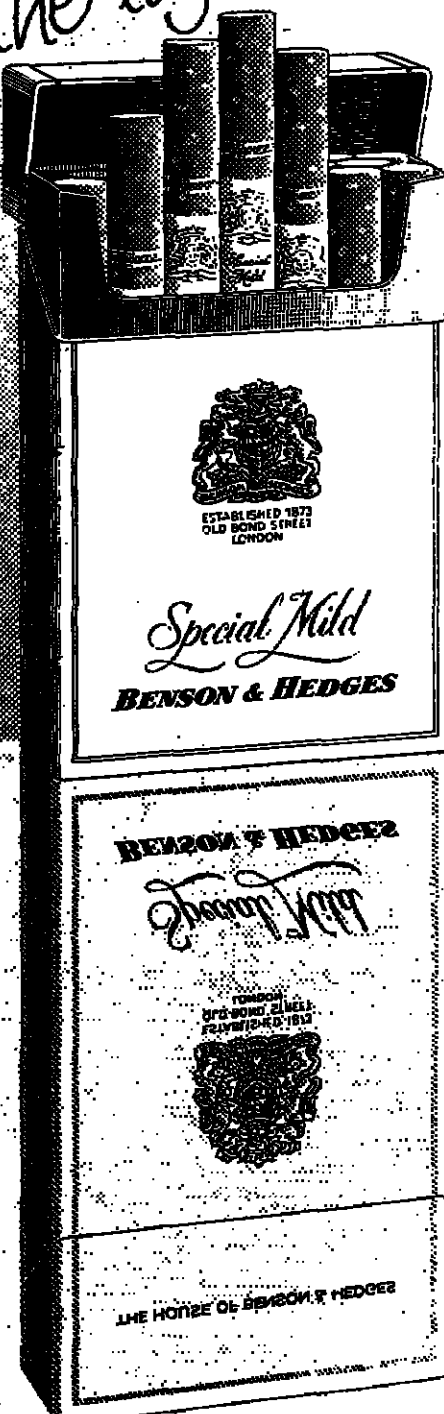
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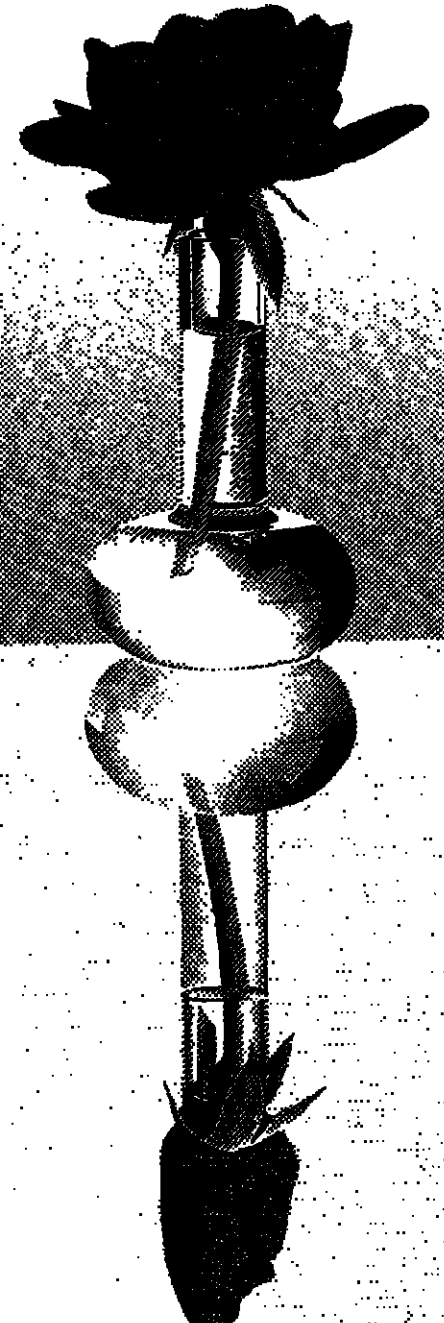


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Forced Boycott Splits South African Blacks

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa — Young black militants have declared a "black Christmas" for the black families living in Soweto and the other black townships around Johannesburg.

Local consumer boycott committees have decreed that blacks are not to do their Christmas shopping in white-owned stores, are not to hold the usual pop music concerts, choir competitions, beauty contests and community festivals and are not to have big holiday celebrations even at home.

One aim is to force white merchants to support the black community's call for an end to the state of emergency decreed in July and for the withdrawal of white combat troops from the black townships.

The black Christmas campaign, however, is proving deeply divisive within the black community.

More and more residents of Soweto, the sprawling black city of nearly two million people outside Johannesburg, are asking who the campaign leaders are, what their strategy is and why the black community seems to be suffering more than the white targets of the consumer boycott.

Anger is also growing over the widespread use of force and intimidation by the youths who enforce the consumer boycott by gathering at bus stops, train stations and other

entrances to the townships to inspect the parcels of those returning from Johannesburg, Pretoria and other cities.

Goods bought at white stores are seized, according to Soweto residents, and the purchasers are frequently beaten by the youths, mostly students in their teens.

Stories are told of a week's food being thrown into the dirt, of women being made to drink cooking oil and eat bars of soap that they bought in town, of men being stripped of their new suits, paid for over six months, and then having to watch as the suits are shredded by razors.

Gangs of youths broke up a music festival earlier this month, contending that it violated the black Christmas campaign, and then forced the cancellation of several other programs, including the annual Miss Black South Africa competition.

Owners of Soweto's "shebeens," the speakeasies that are the center of much of the black city's social life, have been told by other youths to shut for the holiday season, but some have arranged instead to make "donations to the struggle."

Consumer boycotts in other areas, notably Fort Elizabeth, East London and many of the small towns of eastern Cape Province, succeeded earlier this year in winning business support for black demands and even some action on them by the government.

But the Witwatersrand region, which includes Johannesburg, Pretoria and the townships east and west of them, is far more complex politically, economically and socially, and getting a consensus for a consumer boycott, particularly one as controversial as black Christmas, is far more difficult.

Five blacks were killed last week in the Johannesburg area as a result of efforts to enforce the boycott.

Two were shot and killed in clashes with police while they were reportedly attempting to prevent youths from interfering with commuters. The bodies of three others, reportedly the victims of black vigilantes hired by local black politicians whose stores also are being boycotted, were found near Knopdorp, a town northwest of Johannesburg.

A young black man who was burned alive Wednesday near Johannesburg reportedly had organized a private party. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

The police and army, saying they are attempting to protect those returning from the city, have deployed large numbers of security forces through the townships as commuters return from working in the cities.

Spokesmen for the white business community in Johannesburg acknowledge some impact from the boycott but contend that other fac-

tors, including a general economic recession, black unemployment, inflation and reduced year-end bonuses, also are responsible for the lower sales.

At individual stores that cater to blacks, however, managers say that sales have dropped 80 percent to 90 percent since the boycott began.

The violence, the widespread resentment of the black Christmas campaign and its shadowy origins led a Sowetan newspaper edited by blacks to question the effectiveness of this and similar protests and to ask whether its organizers "are leading the people in the direction they want to go or not."

Jabu Ngwenya, the spokesman for the Soweto Consumer Boycott Committee and its only identified member, said, "We apologize for the over-enthusiasm of some of our cadres when monitoring the boycott."

■ **Strike Into Angola**

The South African Press Association said Thursday that a small contingent of South African troops has struck deep into Angola, killing at least six guerrillas from the South-West Africa People's Organization and capturing a large cache of weapons, Agence France-Presse reported from Pretoria.

The association said that the South African strike force had been in western Angola since last weekend and that the mission was still in progress.

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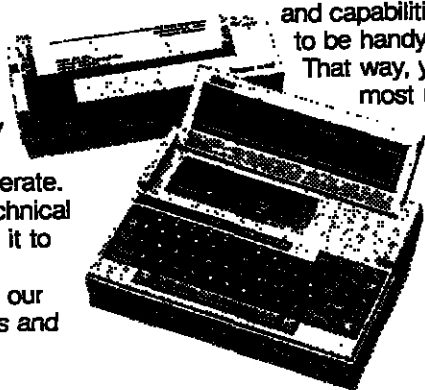
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SDI: Better Defense or Provocation? Estimating Moscow's Next Move

(Continued from Page 1)

General Abrahamson's theory of "responsible countermeasures" could exist at the same time; one nation could reduce its offensive weapons, build up its defensive ones, and, at the same time, develop means of countering its enemy's defenses.

What Level of Defense Encourages Stable Ties?

General Abrahamson said such high development of defense "must come in the context of dramatically lowering offensive weapons; it is something that must be negotiated." He added that "even aerial defense is stabilizing" for Soviet-American relations.

The administration theory is that defense is inherently good and that, even if a near-perfect defense is ever feasible, any level of defense will "enhance deterrence" of nuclear war.

John L. Gardner, the defensive systems director under General Abrahamson, argues that even a far-from-perfect ballistic missile defense will be valuable because it will "decrease the confidence of Soviet attack planners that they can achieve their attack goals," thus drastically decreasing the possibility of a nuclear exchange.

For Mr. Gardner and for almost all other administration strategists, it is an article of faith that the Russians, planning their attack, could focus on targeting U.S. strategic nuclear forces, command, control and communications centers, the national leadership and other military targets.

Another problem, which is both diplomatic and technical, lies in trying to ascertain at what point exactly the Russians will respond to U.S. defensive systems. They have promised to answer U.S. deployment of an SDI defense, and have also demanded an end to all research on strategic missile-defense technologies.

The United States argues that pure laboratory research cannot be prohibited because it is impossible to verify such an agreement.

In fact, late this year, the Russians unofficially acknowledged that Vladimir V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, said the key was "how to draw the line between basic and applied research," with the latter to be prohibited.

A joint State Department-Defense Department report this fall on Soviet strategic defense programs says that the Russians could have "prototypes of round-based lasers to knock out allistic missiles as early as the end of the 1980s. But the report added he more conservative note that an actual, operational Soviet defense field "probably could not be deployed until the late 1990s, or after the year 2000."

Measuring Soviet Advances in Defense

Defense Department officials say that the Russians are making a lot of progress, sometimes citing one form of laser research. But the 1985 version of an annual Pentagon report made public in March said the Russians do not lead in a key area of military technology critical to defense.

The Rand Corp., a research institution that gives analytical advice to the U.S. Air Force, has done a number of studies of Soviet research programs. One, published in May, studied free-electron lasers, which General Abrahamson has recently identified as perhaps the most promising laser for anti-missile defense.

These lasers work by jiggling billions of electrons, free of their atomic nuclei, in powerful magnetic fields to emit concentrated light beams. Such lasers, which are round-based, would bounce their beams off space mirrors toward enemy missiles.

The May Rand report said that Soviet effort was at least equal to that of the U.S. one in this field, terms of manpower and the depth and breadth of research in free-electron lasers. But it said that U.S. scientists had done twice as many experiments, which is the key to verifying a concept, and that they had "significantly" better results.

In contrast, there is little doubt that the Russians' first response to SDI is to get more missiles to waste or overwhelm a U.S. space shield, they can do so, as they have been doing for years.

Several experts have observed that from 1980 to 1984 the Soviet Union built more than 800 new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the United States has not produced any intercontinental ballistic missiles for years.

Stephen M. Meyer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an authority on Soviet military policy and a consultant to the Pentagon, says that the Russians probably have about 1,000 missiles stored or rockets stored but not launched.

The debate over likely Soviet moves has evolved, it has cast light on Mr. Reagan's declaration that SDI technology could be shared with the Soviet Union. Because of the asymmetrical nature of the basing of Soviet and strategic forces, several American analysts say exactly equal level of defense would put the United States at a disadvantage. Echoing this view, General Abrahamson this month said "it is imperative that we have a much more effective defense than they have."

Experts Say Space Shield Must Survive Attack

If the elaborate space-shield system is to be put into effect, all agree that it must be able to survive an attack, the quality U.S. strategists call survivability. The experts are also trying to make the system "hard," or resistant to attack.

Critics say that the system must have what is called enduring survivability, or the ability to withstand not only a large, quick "spasm attack" but also an attack of attrition.

Attention by outsiders and insiders has turned to the vexing problem of whether components, if their creation is scientifically possible, can be integrated into an "operationally feasible" system, in which many components can be tied together in a whole that will not fail in a crisis.

Since the spring, computer experts have been debating whether reliable computer programs can ever be written that will insure that the SDI defense is trustworthy.

Bringing Down the Cost Of Going Into Space

The problem of space logistics, or "the cost of access to space," is also important. This is particularly true if the final architecture of the system requires a constellation of thousands of satellites and many relay and fighting mirrors for lasers.

The type of system that was called ideal in a study by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, that was made public late this fall, after the first year of research on this problem, those conducting the study envisaged a complex, seven-layer system of weapon platforms. Other arrays of four, five, and six tiers of weapons were also considered, as well as a system in which most components would be on Earth, rather than in space.

Colonel George Hess, the SDI director for survivability, weapons, intelligence, space logistics and several other aspects of the program, said that if the cost of lifting a pound of material can be lowered from the present price of up to \$3,000 a pound to "around \$300 a pound or less, it becomes within the bounds of the reasonable."

He added that, with all such questions, "the burden of proof is clearly on SDI."

Those involved in the strategic debate are turning to other long-range effects of strategic defense. Skeptics say that waning, or coercing, the Soviet Union into adopting missile defenses may kill the policy called "extended deterrence," the threat that the United States might first use nuclear weapons if the Soviet Union made a conventional attack on Western Europe. While critics suggest that extended deterrence might disappear if the Soviet Union had defenses, SDI proponents think that the policy is more credible if the United States has protection against missile attack.

It is also clear to most analysts that the now-vigilant U.S. air defense will need to be recreated, because SDI will not be designed to meet threats from weapons like atmospheric bombers and low-flying cruise missiles. And, it is being said that the anti-missile defense would be more effective with a serious civil defense program.

Another turn the SDI debate has taken has been renewed concern with what constitutes a perfect shield against missiles, a near-perfect one, or, indeed, a leaky one. In 1984, Ashton Carter, a Harvard University strategic and scientific expert, said in a report to Congress that a near-perfect defense was not possible. A year after Mr. Reagan announced the SDI idea, this conclusion was controversial.

"Nobody thinks it is controversial today," an analyst said.

Instead of stressing the goal of a defense that is nearly perfect by the standard of how many Soviet nuclear warheads it could shoot down, administration figures now say that if SDI could deny the Russians the ability to destroy key military targets, which the administration perceives to be the only Soviet goal, it would be "good enough."

George A. Keyworth 2d, the White House science adviser, has long been an adherent of Mr. Reagan's "vision" of a near-perfect defense of the American civilian population. But he said recently that, if a Soviet planner "can no longer be confident" in his war plans because of a U.S. defense, then nuclear weapons "have been made obsolete since they have lost their military potential."

Disquieting Conclusions In Congressional Study

One of the most thought-provoking reports of the year on SDI was made public in September by the Office of Technology Assessment, an arm of Congress rather than the administration. It raised some new questions about the rationale for SDI. Though the study was severely critical of the proposal, an administration SDI official called the study "excellent" and said "the level of the national debate is improving."

The Office of Technology Assessment team, drawing in part on analysis by the Rand Corp., former government officials and scholars, reached some disquieting conclusions. Here are some of the conclusions of the report, which have brought rebuttals from many SDI supporters:

• If both the Soviet Union and the United States have similar but limited defenses, the United States might protect more nuclear warheads in a Soviet first strike. But, if

the United States retaliated, fewer of its warheads would actually reach Soviet targets and explode there than under the current circumstances, because of the Soviet defense system. The net cost of nuclear war to Soviet leaders would thus be reduced, and war would become more thinkable.

• In almost any scenario the existence of defenses makes striking first a more attractive option. If the Russians were to strike first, for example, even a limited Soviet defense would have to deal only with a "ragged response" from a diluted U.S. retaliatory arsenal. Again, it was suggested that this would provide a theoretical incentive for nuclear conflict.

• One of the most dangerous possibilities of all is a situation in which the defenses of each nation are to a significant extent vulnerable to pre-emptive attack by the other side. The argument here, too, is that this situation makes a first strike attractive, and makes waiting unattractive.

• The technological uncertainties of missile defense may lead to strategic uncertainty: with defense there will be more possible outcomes, but fewer certain ones, for a nuclear war.

Such analysis could undermine political and public support for SDI, and the managers of the program have been eager to refute it.

The Office of Technology Assessment report said, General Abrahamson's organization was already involved in strategic thinking. A satisfactory strategy, the general said, will be a vital element in the decision, which could come in six years, on whether to undertake full-scale engineering development, production and eventual deployment of an anti-missile defense.

Strategic contingencies and possible Soviet responses are seen by the Defense Department analysts as indispensable tools in designing and integrating a workable defense.

General Abrahamson and his assistants, such as Mr. Gardner, say that they and their staffs have been involved in complex nuclear war games and nuclear exchange calculations.

Put simply, they argue that their strategic analysis tends to prove that at each level of defense, from modest to good, including defense by the Soviet Union, the "deterrent posture is improved."

The Strategic Defense Organization analysts, and those elsewhere in the Pentagon, say their studies are more sophisticated than those of analysts outside the administration and are based on more complete, secret data on Soviet and U.S. military capabilities.

But one nongovernmental Soviet affairs specialist, who was recently invited with several colleagues to participate in secret war games involving SDI defenses, said: "We found we were playing against defense contractor personnel and others who know nothing about Soviet doctrine. It took our whole team, the Red Team, less than 20 minutes to agree that our first counter to 'star wars' would be to increase offensive missile numbers. Their team, the Blue Team, said, 'No, that is not how the Soviets think.' Every step we took surprised them."

The Office of Technology Assessment researchers agree that effective defenses on both sides would probably be stabilizing. But they underline that such effectiveness could probably only be achieved by a combination of defense and "negotiated deep reductions of offenses." And they conclude that, while nuclear war seems unlikely with very high levels of mutual defense, it is possible that one nation might attack since it would have little to lose from retaliation in those circumstances.

Protection for People Or Protection for Silos?

As with other analysts, the Office of Technology Assessment researchers found confusion in the government about the real goals of SDI, saying that "the pursuit of defenses able to protect the U.S. population and that of its allies in the face of a determined Soviet effort to overcome them does not appear to be a goal of the SDI program."

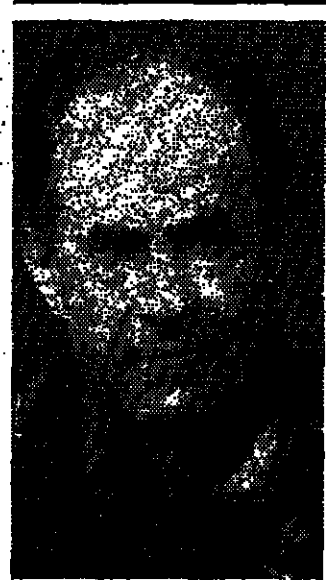
Such a conclusion might seem controversial to those who have not closely followed the SDI debate, because Mr. Reagan and other non-technicians have often implied that active defense of people by a "shield" is a major goal.

The Office of Technology Assessment analysts supported their statement with remarks by senior government officials that seem to

Airline Grounded By Greek Pilots

ATHENS — Most flights of Greece's Olympic Airways were canceled Thursday as pilots demanding increased insurance benefits refused to eat or sleep for the second day and doctors pronounced them unfit to fly.

The pilots began the action after the government sent their dispute to compulsory arbitration. Last month, hundreds of airport workers and air traffic controllers, banned by the government from striking, refused food and sleep for four days and dozens became ill. The government has strongly criticized the pilots, saying they earn an average of 450,000 drachmas (\$3,000 dollars) a month. The pilots, however, said they were effectively without insurance rights.



"If this process goes on, we will have nothing to do but take up retaliatory measures in the field of both offensive and defensive weapons."

— Marshal Akhromyev
Soviet chief of staff

confirm their conclusion that the immediate aim of the plan is to protect missile silos, not people.

The difficulty of defending civilians is illustrated in a scenario that has been postulated several times by nonadministration analysts.

According to this scenario, a "99-percent effective" missile defense would not protect 99 percent of the U.S. population; it would only shoot down 99 percent of Soviet missile re-entry vehicles or warheads. If such a defense existed, the Soviet Union could simply target 100 warheads on each of the 90 most populous cities in the United States, with such a defense, the Russians could be confident of destroying almost all of their targets.

The Office of Technology Assessment report said, General Abrahamson's organization was already involved in strategic thinking. A satisfactory strategy, the general said, will be a vital element in the decision, which could come in six years, on whether to undertake full-scale engineering development, production and eventual deployment of an anti-missile defense.

Strategic contingencies and possible Soviet responses are seen by the Defense Department analysts as indispensable tools in designing and integrating a workable defense.

Assessing Soviet Strategy: Price of a Leaky Defense

The administration position rests in part, for example, on an assumption that it would be lunacy for the Russians to choose cities

rather than purely military sites as their targets. That assumption is based essentially on the theory that attacking cities would bring horrible retaliation.

Critics argue, however, that this assumption may not be valid. "It is conceivable that you could have a defense so good that the Soviets would have to aim 100, or 200, warheads at each of our largest cities," said Thomas H. Karas, a space policy analyst and the director of the Office of Technology Assessment team that prepared the report.

In any case, when decisions about the effectiveness and actual working structure of a missile defense depend heavily on what is called rational Soviet military policy, the nature of the SDI debate changes.

"You find that you are no longer arguing about strategic defenses, but that you are arguing about concepts of nuclear war fighting," said Peter Sharfman, manager of the international security program in the Office of Technology Assessment. "It is a proper argument, but goes way beyond the technical analysis of what defense can or cannot do."

Mr. Karas added, "An interesting question is: Did we feel secure in the early 1960s when the Soviets had a small number of inaccurate warheads that could only be used against cities? And that is essentially what SDI is offering the prospect of returning to."

U.S. Official Says NATO Has Begun To Cooperate on Arms Development

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS — The United States and its European allies are starting to cooperate effectively in developing and producing future weapons for wide use throughout the Western alliance, according to David M. Abshire, U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The alliance has been trying and failing to cooperate on this since it started more than 35 years ago, but now we finally have a coalition in Congress that is pro-NATO, pro-conventional defense and pro-arms development," he said in a recent interview.

Mr. Abshire predicted that alliance-wide cooperation in arms development could relieve congressional pressure on European allies to spend more on defense or face U.S. troop cuts in Europe.

Congress has passed an amendment by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, allocating \$200 million for NATO to launch joint-weapons research and development.

In a surprise move, a prominent congressional critic of NATO, Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, strongly supported the Nunn amendment.

Nationalistic resistance to industrial cooperation is crumbling throughout the alliance, Mr. Abshire said, because governments can no longer afford to develop sophisticated weapons alone.

Most Western European governments have been living for several years with static military budgets, a situation that now confronts the Reagan administration.

"The days of the fat cows in our country are over," U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz reportedly told a meeting of NATO foreign ministers this month in Brussels.

"When we cut the deficit," he added, "we'll cut defense."

At the meeting, foreign ministers instructed their national armaments directors — in practice, the No. 2 defense official in each country — to find arms-development programs suitable for alliance cooperation.

This formal decision came from

foreign ministers, not defense ministers, because the program includes France, France, while outside the NATO military structure, attends NATO meetings nominally devoted to military issues. Last month, a crucial NATO session on the arms-cooperation program was attended by France's armaments director, Georges Blanc, who is also deputy defense minister.

In Mr. Abshire's view, this new impetus for joint production was the major accomplishment of the recent Brussels ministerial meeting. Nine weapons projects were selected as candidates for cooperation, and some are expected to be adopted at a special meeting of NATO's armaments directors in February. Five were suggested by the Independent European Program Group, a recently revitalized NATO-related committee designed to coordinate defense industries in Europe, including in France.

Most of the projects involve advanced command systems. For example, BICES, an acronym for battlefield intelligence-collection exploitation system, would link the electronic data gathered by sensors and radar throughout the European theater and redistribute it electronically to NATO commanders.

"Right now, we have at least seven different intelligence-distribution systems, so the allies have to disseminate their information by phone," Mr. Abshire said. For example, West German and U.S. units deployed side by side must station liaison officers with each other's units to handle phone conversations when the connections are poor.

Similar wasteful duplication affects many weapons. For example, 11 companies in seven alliance countries are building anti-tank weapons.

In pressing for better coordination, Mr. Abshire said that NATO is "not seeking to balance the books on trade." He was referring to NATO's long debate about creating a "two-way street" in which the United States tries to balance its arms sales and purchases with European allies.

"We are looking for overall efficiencies, making sure we get weap-

ons to plug gaps in our conventional defense and eventually to improve the alliance's ability to fight longer on a smaller investment," he said.

Invariably, it is initially more complicated and costly to produce a weapon in a consortium rather than in a single country. But, as cooperation develops, economies of scale and advantages of standardization emerge, he said.

As part of this economy drive, the Pentagon recently bought a French-designed battlefield radio system, the Integrated Automatic Communications Network, known by its French acronym RITA, and now plans to buy French-made Roland ground-to-air missiles.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, recently wrote to allied governments advocating the development of joint components to be used in three new fighter aircraft being developed by France, the United States and a European consortium.

This stress on interchangeable weapons has a strategic background: NATO intelligence analysts say that the alliance can no longer credibly threaten nuclear retaliation in a limited war in Europe, even one that left the Soviet Union in control of some NATO territory.

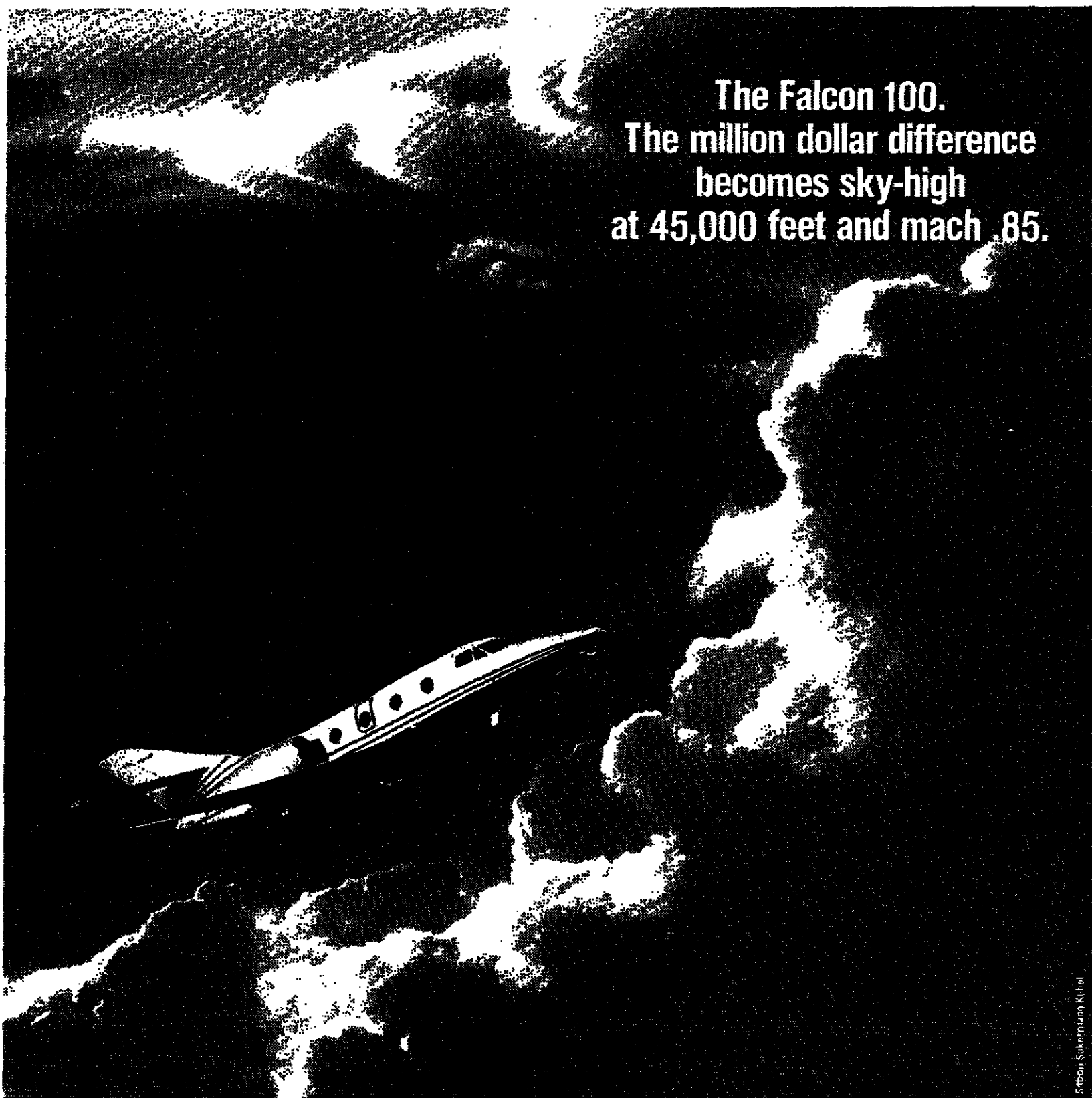
The program's political dimension, Mr. Abshire said, is that "even in a protectionist Congress, we've been able to mobilize U.S. support for a more competitive, alliance-wide approach to weapons development."

Pregnant Boa, Friends Stolen From French Zoo

The Associated Press

NARBONNE, France — More than 20 exotic animals, including a pregnant boa, were stolen from a game park near this town in southwestern France, the director of the establishment said Thursday.

The thieves broke into the Sigean park during the night Wednesday, sawed through the chains on the gates of the cages and made off with 11 boas, three alligators, four mynah birds, six parrots and two parakeets.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

West Must Improve Growth

The staff that serves the OECD — the richest industrialized countries — sees no quickening of the world economy over the next 18 months. Growth in America, so strong through most of 1984, has tailed off and is expected to stay mediocre. Europe and Japan won't take over the running unless major governments change their policies, which they don't want to do. It will therefore be surprising if unemployment, still high in America and far too high in Europe, takes a turn for the better.

Growth is not the sole objective of economic policy, which has to help maintain acceptable relationships between nations and between different social groups. But it is hard to see how such relationships can be achieved in today's context if the industrialized world is condemned to a further protracted period of the low growth that has disfigured most of the past decade.

Many observers of the present scene would simply point to the problems of joblessness in Europe and America (they order these things better, for the moment, in Japan) as meriting a more determined attack against low-speed growth. When youth unemployment hits one in five in Britain, one in four in France and one in three in Italy, and when the average spell without a job is over a year (which means that for many the spell is much longer), one hardly needs to look further to see socially divisive economic conditions: the staff of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development underlines the damage to work motivation and human capital.

But there are other reasons for the industrialized world to be dissatisfied with its prospects. First, the problem of financing the developing world — and particularly of avoiding wholesale default by the large debtors — will not be solved in a climate of slow world growth, because the export possibilities these countries need just won't be there. If the present low growth persists, these countries will have to amass large new debt

just to avoid having to slash their imports and their development programs yet again. Second, the strategy launched last September to get the dollar down — essential for resistance to the clamor for protectionism in America — depends on the readiness of Japan and Europe to speed up demand at home. If they don't do this, dollar devaluation will have little good effect.

Governments cannot work miracles. They have to concentrate on setting the broad conditions in which market economies can prosper. In recent years they concentrated on the supply side, restoring flexibility to their economies by cutting back regulations and improving incentives. As a result, in Europe as well as America there are now signs of more spirited behavior by firms and more constructive attitudes by labor.

But governments should not, continuously, neglect the demand side, the policies needed to ensure that demand for goods and services grows just fast enough to make the firms apply their higher spirits to the task of enlarging their capacity to produce. This sort of policy went out of fashion because some governments used it unwisely. If there is any sort of an international learning-process, it could be brought back cautiously. God gave us two eyes, said an economist: one for supply and one for demand. If governments use only one eye, however, stagflation will impair balance.

A slightly more positive response in Europe and Japan to the prospects of weak demand seems called for. The climate in which governments have to operate is now better in several respects. Inflation is pleasantly low in many countries (almost negligible in Germany and Japan, and France now has its rate below 4 percent for the first time in two decades). Prices of oil and most other commodities are falling. With profits better and wages more flexible, the countries in the OECD could now improve on the growth which is foreseen at present.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Re-Engaging in Guatemala

Guatemala defies the common image of Central America as a place where nothing important happens without an American hand. On its own — true, with a viciousness that repelled the United States — Guatemala beat down a guerrilla challenge in the 1970s. Again on its own — and with a promise that is attracting the United States now — Guatemala is putting an elected civilian government stop the country's military-run power structure. The question is how the United States ought to re-engage in this land.

The prime requirement is to keep full solidarity with the democratic cause. President-elect Marco Vinicio Cerezo, 42, a man of courage and vision, won a huge popular mandate, and his Christian Democratic Party controls the legislature. This gives him a foundation on which to assert the claims of democracy and law against a military accustomed to acknowledging either.

Some suggest the armed forces are ready to yield their traditional privileged but demeaning role as the far right's gendarme and to become a self-respecting professional army. But it's a long way from happening. The United States can help a bit by taking its cues in these matters directly from Mr. Cerezo, in particular, by deferring all talk of military and police aid until he indicates interest. In Washington this week, he put this matter off. The United States also needs to be responsive to

Guatemala's economic needs. Brazil's drought, pushing up Guatemalan coffee prices, will not be enough.

The second requirement for Washington is to subordinate its concern about Nicaragua to the American interest in a democratic Guatemala. A country whose whole modern history was bent by the American-directed coup of 1954, Guatemala has pursued neutrality in Central America's raging conflicts. Mr. Cerezo visited Managua before going to Washington. He has said he is seeking a policy of "active neutrality," a vague concept but one that the apparent eclipse of the Contadora process may leave a little room for.

Guatemala shares no border with Nicaragua, feels beyond the reach of its guerrillas, and hopes to gain both in trade and in regional standing by keeping lines open to Managua. In any event, no direct support that Guatemala might conceivably lend to U.S. policy in Nicaragua could serve Americans more than stability within Guatemala itself.

Guatemala has been a metaphor for state violence. Four hundred members of Mr. Cerezo's party have been assassinated, and yet men and women like him are still willing to put their lives on the line. His election is a moment of rare potential to a country that desperately needs democracy and peace. The United States must help him, carefully, to use it well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Bald Betrayal in Nicaragua

The ruling Sandinists are intensifying a campaign of intimidation and repression against opposition groups in Nicaragua. The evidence indicates a bald betrayal of the commitment to democracy made when the Sandinists took power in 1979.

Nicaraguan leaders have sought to justify their actions as a response to the U.S.-supported insurgency of the "contras." But they are exploiting the existence of the guerrilla war to impose a narrow, ideological interpretation of what had been a broad-based revolution.

The repression of critics within Nicaragua may at least help sober the more romantic foreign supporters of the Sandinists. But it may also serve to encourage the critics in the

United States whose militancy already has served to help consolidate the very regime that they deplore. There has been a destructive polarization in America between cynophiles who support whatever the Sandinists do, and extreme critics who see no good in the regime.

Fortunately for Central America, there remains a positive alternative in the Contadora peace-making process. A key element of the plan — the termination of all intervention, including U.S. intervention — has been reaffirmed by the newly elected president of Guatemala, Marco Vinicio Cerezo. But in Washington the argument prevails that Uncle Sam knows best. That arrogance ignores the evidence that the Latin Americans understand very well the perils of intervention.

— Los Angeles Times

FROM OUR DEC. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Limits on U.S. Immigration

NEW YORK — The New York Sun says: "Many persons approve the recommendation of the Immigration Commission to limit immigration. It is notorious that the state of most aliens now here is a distinct improvement upon what it was in the lands from which they came. Hitherto the question has been considered and treated in this country largely from a sentimental point of view. A welcome has been extended to the politically and economically oppressed. Now an official body after a long and costly investigation submits a report that intimates that our generosity is already a burden to us and promises to become a menace to our welfare. We are to be making a large collection of socially indigestible groups by which our social standards are lowered and our public expenses increased."

1935: League Fails to Calm Europe

PARIS — [The Herald's editorial says:] "The League of Nations is giving further proof that it is certainly not a calming factor in the affairs of this world. A British Cabinet already disrupted, as shown by the dramatic resignation of a British Foreign Minister; the French interior situation gravely imperiled — these are among the tragic results of the attempt of diplomacy to base itself upon the League. This grave situation in Europe can be harmful to the United States only if it plainly takes sides in the matter. According to some [Dec. 19] newspapers, the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare was in part due to the displeasure manifested by Washington over the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan [to partition Ethiopia]. We hope there is no truth in this, for the reason that it should not be any of our business."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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The Cost of Jaruzelski's Empty Victory May Be High

By Norman Davies

LOS ANGELES — Four years after General Wojciech Jaruzelski's "coup" of Dec. 13, 1981, Poland has largely faded from the headlines.

Periodically, as when Father Jerzy Popieluszko was murdered in 1984, or when a purge now under way has seen the removal of 70 university professors, the outcry reaches the level of international comment. But the tanks are off the streets. Martial law has ended. Most political prisoners have been released. The hounds of the Western press have few trails to pursue, and Poland's ills have largely been overtaken by more acute crises elsewhere.

The Polish crisis, however, is far from resolved. General Jaruzelski, having crushed Solidarity with surprising ease, is discovering that his victory is more apparent than real.

Four years after the Hungarian revolution of 1956, Janos Kadar was politically secure and preparing to launch a bold program of economic reforms. Four years after the Prague Spring, Gustav Husak held a battered Czechoslovakia safely under lock and key. Four years after Solidarity, General Jaruzelski is nowhere.

In Poland's case, economic reform, the usual palliative for all politically immobile Communist regimes, has proved illusory. The threat of financial and industrial collapse was stemmed but not removed. An open declaration of bankruptcy was avoided. But the inexorable pressure of years of non-investment, reduced supplies and technological stagnation is building up. The avalanche may yet happen in Poland.

Meanwhile, General Jaruzelski has been dashing around the world in the hope of raising a rescue. But his chances of success are slim. President Francois Mitterrand showed the general the back door when he visited Paris on Dec. 4, and Mr. Mitterrand's action was symptomatic. In all the countries that lent money to Poland lavishly in the 1970s, General Jaruzelski is an unwelcome visitor.

In the political sphere the general has few people to rely on and no tools to work with. The Polish

Communist Party, whose back was broken by the democratic challenge of Solidarity, is still convalescing, and its remaining members suffer from the ideological equivalent of a nervous breakdown. The "normal" civilian dictatorship of the party has not been properly revived. The machine is still working, but only through sheer inertia and the temporary exhaustion of its opponents.

The general's political experiments have fallen flat. The new labor unions, which he ordered his minions to organize, have naturally turned out to contain a mass of ex-Solidarity supporters, and are

proving hardly less critical. The new PRON organization, the Patriotic Movement of National Solidarity, that replaced the old Front of National Unity as a device for mobilizing "spontaneous" non-party support (orchestrated by the party) is a dead club, stuffed with the party's pork-barrel clients, pensioners and opportunists.

Most ominously, the vast security services are feeling insecure. For them the Popieluszko trial was an unforgivable humiliation. In the Communist world the party is supposed to wash its linen in secret, and the prosecution of four officers who happened to have murdered a priest in the pursuit of their everyday duties was bound to be seen as a betrayal. General Jaruzelski may not get their loyalty the next time he needs it.

Of course, the explanation of the Popieluszko trial lies in the fact that the general had long offended the party dogmatists and was determined

to head off their attempts to cause trouble. The priest's murder was itself a sign of unrest among hard-line elements. They were sickened by the general's failure to eliminate the regime's opponents and by his continuing toleration of the Roman Catholic Church.

In the West, where General Jaruzelski is often mistakenly portrayed as a monster, as a "Polish Pinochet," it is hard to believe that by the prevailing standards of his orthodox comrades he lacks rigor and ideological commitment. In Moscow's eyes his promising start has been spoiled by indecisions. Having been deported to arctic Russia in 1940, together with millions of other Poles, General Jaruzelski's feelings about the Soviet Union are bound to be very ambiguous.

Solidarity cannot rise again — at least not in its old form. But its nonviolent ideals make it an easy victim for the police state. The danger is that in the next round of the drama a frustrated opposition might abandon the path of nonviolence.

All of which poses a major problem for the Kremlin. In the past, détente has given Moscow the opening to deal with its dissidents at home. Now that East-West relations are improving, Warsaw can expect the reins to be shortened. If Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, runs true to form, he will retire General Jaruzelski in disgrace, blame him for the chaos and try to restore socialist discipline. If he does nothing, the crunch is coming anyway. But Poland is a group of dissidents 35 million strong, and is not to be trifled with. It is the key to Eastern Europe. The risks are fearsome. If Mr. Gorbachev is as enlightened as one prays, he will cut his losses in Poland, let the general retire with honor, grant the Poles what Solidarity demanded and save the world another headache.

The writer, a visiting professor of history at Stanford University, California, is the author of "Heart of Europe: A Short History of Poland." He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

A New South African Conflict: Black Versus Black

By Colin Legum

LONDON — South Africans live in entirely different worlds in terms of their perceptions of what is actually happening in the country. White South Africans, especially Afrikaners, have no doubt at all that apartheid has already come to an end — at least as the official ideology of the government — and that they are now caught up in the maelstrom of a disintegrating political system.

A prominent South African writer said in a conversation I had with him in Grahamstown: "It's as though the long winter of apartheid has ended; suddenly, the deadlock has broken; the ice-bound logs are beginning to surge forward in the spring currents."

The lumbermen, who had an easy time of it during the freeze-up, are now to be seen jumping lazily from one dislodged log to another trying to restore control over their tumultuous surge towards the sea.

But if this seems to be an accurate graphic description of what is indeed happening, it is by no means the way black South Africans see their situation. Wherever one goes — in the urban ghettos, in smaller rural towns like Cradock and Oudshoorn, in the colored townships — the message is the same: "For us, nothing has changed; only the rhetoric."

One listens to the speeches of the President, but our lives remain confined by the pass laws; the urban influx control laws forbid us from

moving around to find new jobs at a time when unemployment is growing; the police still behave as badly towards us as they always have, perhaps even worse now; and even the insults of so-called petty-apartheid are part of our daily experience.

Not is this just the language of black militants; it is the coinage of humble people in South Africa.

These totally conflicting perceptions about the current situation in

South Africa reflect the wide gulf that still exists between the two societies which make meaningful communication so difficult. The whites hear and understand the message of President P.W. Botha that the long era of their political domination is over. The blacks, informed by their own experience, listen to his words but don't accept the message.

It is this absence of effective dialogue that increases the dangers of the present situation.

All the fine, and often brave, words of Mr. Botha count for nothing so far as blacks are concerned in the ab-

If the black community becomes seriously divided, the hope of finding a negotiated settlement to South Africa's many problems may be lost forever.

contrary, they kept stressing the importance and urgency of getting talks under way. The only dissension I encountered were among some of the more militant black youth leaders. At one meeting in Cape Town I listened to six young militants, all of them in their late teens or early twenties. Their collective view was:

"The only language the white man will understand in this country is the language of violence. That is their method, and that must be ours as well. Our fathers and grandfathers tried, indeed begged, for a chance to negotiate, and where did that get

them? It wasn't until blacks began to take up arms and resorted to throwing rocks and liquidating collaborators that our message began to get across. But our message is still not fully understood; and it won't be until we begin killing whites."

There is, then, a second gulf opening up — not just between the two societies, but also between the young militants and the older generation of black leaders — the spokesmen of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and Dr. Ntsho Motlana's Soweto Civic Association.

The older generation appears to carry most weight in the black community; but so long as they are silenced by being jailed or exiled, the field is left open to the younger generation of understandably angry and desperate men and women.

There is still time to prevent this second gulf widening to the point that it divides the black community. If that were to happen, the hope of finding a negotiated settlement to South Africa's complex problems would probably be lost forever. It is this message that needs to be got across, somehow, to the government.

The writer, a syndicated columnist and veteran commentator on African affairs, returned recently from a month-long tour of South Africa.

Lost: One Cigarette Case, But Who's Real Culprit?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Dickens's Mr. Beadle Bumble, who gazed at the idiotic idea that a man is legally responsible for the behavior of his wife, should be here to have his say about the latest wrinkle in common sense-defying legal doctrines, "product liability."

One example is — or was, until Judge Thomas Hull threw it out of federal court in Knoxville, Tennessee, the other day — a \$55-million suit against R.J. Reynolds, maker of Camel and Winston cigarettes.

Until Judge Hull disallowed the case, Floyd Roydsdon of Oneida, Tennessee, was contending that R.J. Reynolds should pay him the huge sum in question because smoking its cigarettes had cost him his leg. It had to be amputated because of circulatory problems; and he blames his poor circulation on Camels and Winstons.

For all I know Mr. Roydsdon and his lawyers and expert witnesses made a plausible guess about the origin of the medical problem.

But if every cigarette smoker is to collect for having willingly injured himself — smoking being, at last glance, a more or less voluntary

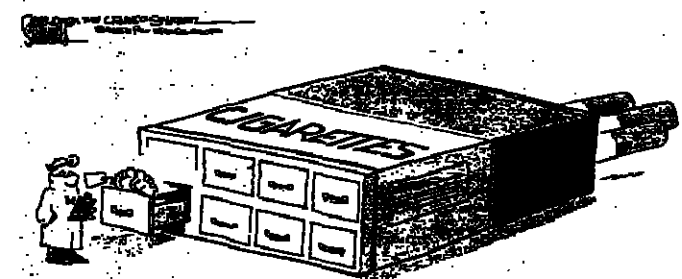
activity — cigarette making is going to be prohibitively expensive. Dairies (risk of butter fats) and distilleries (also blamed for circulatory diseases) would soon be on the executioner's block as well.

Indeed, it is impossible to guess how far product liability will ultimately go. You used to have to prove negligence, prove, essentially, that a manufacturer had sold you a defective product. There is a difference between a product whose hidden defects jeopardize the consumer and a product the known risk of which lies in the use.

This obvious distinction seems, however, to be fading in product-liability cases. I put the following hypothesis to an eminent lawyer:

"If I grasp the doctrine of product liability, I may buy a well-made pair of skis, use them on a dangerous slope, break my neck, and from my wheelchair sue the maker of the skis with good prospect of collecting compensation for my pains and disabilities, notwithstanding that the recklessness was entirely mine and no fault of the ski maker."

He said it was entirely possible. Perhaps Mr. Roydsdon did not



know of the risk of cigarette smoking? Indeed, without setting foot in the courtroom, I can hear his lawyers arguing that by the time the U.S. surgeon general began to warn us against cigarettes, the victim had already damaged his arteries.

Possibly, but it's an even bet that his mama warned him not to smoke long before the surgeon general. And if she didn't, tobacco has had an unsavory reputation for nearly as long as it has been smoked. No less a personage than King James I of England denounced it in a pamphlet as a vile and stinking weed; and that was in Shakespeare's time; not long after Walter Raleigh imported it. If that high and mighty prince did not warn of its medical dangers, he certainly meant to. Furthermore, if Mr. Roydsdon hadn't heard the good old boys of Oneida, Tennessee, referring to cigarettes as "coffin nails," he has a very sheltered life.

Floyd Roydsdon is due every sympathy in his affliction. There is no

question, in my mind at least, that cigarettes are medically dangerous.

The point is that he smoked voluntarily, with every reason to know he was doing something risky. He had every right to do so. His right to smoke at the company's risk rather than his own, a right that seems to be implicit in the emerging doctrine of product liability, is questionable indeed.

Judge Hull is, in my view, everlastingly right. "The question," he said in dismissing the complaint, "is what an ordinary consumer would be expected to know." The threshold of a just injury claim is higher than willing self-injury.

There are, no doubt, apostles of social uplift who would welcome a court- or jury-made concept of product liability that would put cigarette makers out of business. But it's an abuse of law (to say nothing of personal liberty) to reach that end by making a pretzel of the ancient and useful idea of negligence.

Washington Post Writers Group

U.S. Faces Hard Choice In Manila

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The presidential campaign in the Philippines signals that neither candidate can effectively govern the country. President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Corason Aquino head rival clans that are too narrow to mobilize broad support for reviving the economy and restoring the national defense.

So Washington's slightly bogus, goody-goody stance on the election needs rethinking. Whoever wins, the United States now needs to develop a long-term strategy for dealing with a good friend in bad trouble.

Mr. Marcos, according to his enemies, embodies most of the cardinal sins. He runs the armed forces as a private fief and shows little interest in organizing defense against a growing insurgency. Cronyism dominates the country's economy.

The business community, far from rallying to support the regime, seems mainly concerned to send dollars out of the country. It is said that Mr. Marcos suffers from an incurable ailment and could not long survive a win in the elections anyway.

Mrs. Aquino acquired a martyr's reputation when her husband Benigno was murdered on returning home from exile in the United States two years ago. Nobody knew much about her views, or wanted to know. But since her nomination for the presidential race, the news has been coming out, and it is dismal.

Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly declared that she favors action against Mr. Marcos as a war criminal. She admits that she knows nothing about business or statecraft. Her running mate, Salvador Laurel, obviously does, but both have walked far out on a plank that tilts toward elimination of the big U.S. naval and air bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field.

Up to now Washington has maintained a fictional unity regarding the Philippine elections. The United States is supposedly unified around the proposition that Americans stand only for free institutions, fair elections, a professional military and an economy free of corruption.

Nobody with eyes to see and ears to listen, however, can take that Pollyannaish position seriously.

In fact, the Government and the most vocal members of Congress have wanted to push Mr. Marcos from power. President Reagan and his close friend in the Senate and occasional envoy to Manila, Paul Laxalt, a Republican of Nevada, want to save Mr. Marcos.

Thanks to their coaching, Mr. Marcos has recently achieved some big wins. He managed to call snap elections for Feb. 7 that surprised the opposition, but not Mr. Laxalt. His chief military ally, General Fabian Ver, was courted for cooperation of strong charges implicating him in the murder of Mr. Aquino.

Now General Ver is back on the job as chief of staff, fiddling the election for Mr. Marcos and his running mate, Arturo Tolentino. Mr. Laxalt has collaborated to the extent of arranging that a team of congressional observers will be on the spot to authenticate the poll.

With disaster in the making no matter who wins, the United States ought to back away from participation in a charade.

Long experience with managed elections in underdeveloped countries teaches that American observers are no match for the locals. If Mr. Marcos wins, it will not help the United States to have legitimized his cause. If Mrs. Aquino wins, the United States ought not to be responsible for a regime it does not trust. In any case it should not be playing shell games against itself.

Unhelpful liberals and crack-brained conservatives will of course argue that the United States has a commitment to promote free political choice the world over. In fact, by decolonizing and setting the Philippines on the road to independence it met that obligation long ago.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LETTER

SDI: It Could Save Lives

Hans Studer claims that the Strategic Defense Initiative is "intended to gain a first-strike advantage" and "is bringing us closer to nuclear holocaust." (Letters, Dec. 14)

These assertions could not be further off the mark. I think it is quite clear that the United States has no need or desire to have a first-strike capability.

Mutual assured destruction, or the balance of terror, will continue to deter the superpowers from using their arsenals against one another.

The actual dangers under these conditions are two: an accident where missiles mistakenly are launched; or one of the maimed tyrants or terrorists getting their hands on a bomb and blackmailing, or actually attacking us.

These two frightful possibilities point up the absolute necessity to build SDI as soon as possible. As much as we try to stop nuclear proliferation, it is happening anyway.

I, for one, would prefer to have some defense against the accidental firing, and the madmen who are so longer far from having bombs of their own. SDI could be the savior of millions of lives.

MATTHEW D. GREEN
St. Gallen, Switzerland

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U.S. Inspectors to Ride Arrow Air Flights

By James Gerstenzang and Mark A. Stein
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON—U.S. inspectors are riding on nearly all of Arrow Air flights during the next few weeks to make sure that cockpit crews, flight attendants and maintenance procedures meet government standards, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said.

The Airborne Inspection, rare but not unusual, was ordered after an Arrow DC-8 crashed on Dec. 12 in Newfoundland, killing 8 U.S. soldiers and eight crew members.

A spokesman for the agency, in Leyden, said Wednesday that the investigation stemmed not only from the crash, but also from questions about safe operations at have been raised about the Israeli-based airline.

"We want to assure ourselves of the public" that Arrow Air is meeting safety standards in all its operations, Mr. Leyden said. He said that the inspectors, who are pilots, would ride in cockpits to monitor crew performance,

check maintenance logs for each airplane and "observe the overall operations."

Such inspections have been conducted "in special situations with other carriers, but it's not a common thing," he said.

The agency is also stepping up its inspections of other airlines and has begun to investigate the maintenance procedures of every major U.S. carrier.

The spokesman said that the inspectors, who began flying on Arrow trips Tuesday, would be on about 33 trips by Jan. 6.

He said that the presence of the inspectors in the cockpit might encourage the crew to operate more carefully than on other flights, but that the agency believed that such monitoring provided a useful means of evaluating an airline's performance.

Arrow Air flies a large number of charter flights and has been given \$13.8 million in business by the Military Airlift Command for the current fiscal year. Pentagon officials have said they have found no reason to stop using Arrow.

In the days since the Newfound-

land crash, reports have surfaced that have raised questions about the airline's operations.

Mechanics who have said they have worked on Arrow planes reported finding such faults as a loose wheel and engine malfunctions. Shortly before the crash, the same airplane aborted a takeoff when its tail hit a runway.

The airline maintained that it has not flown unsafe airplanes.

Investigators in Canada have reported finding a detached thrust reverser from an engine, providing a possible clue to the crash. The reverser is a deceleration device used on landing.

The fully loaded DC-8 crashed shortly after takeoff from a refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland. It was carrying soldiers returning to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, after a six-month tour with the 11-nation peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula.

■ **Repair Inspections Ordered**
Earlier, Richard Witkin of The New York Times reported from New York: The agency has ordered an unusually broad inspection of jet en-

gine repair facilities operated by major airlines and by independent overhaul companies.

The eight-week survey, which is to get under way next month, is a response to a run of accidents, including two fatal airline crashes, involving the Pratt & Whitney JT8D engine series powering over half of all jet airliners made in non-Communist countries.

About 12,500 JT8Ds have been delivered over the past 21 years for use on 4,300 airliners.

Agency officials emphasized that the inspectors would also look at the maintenance of other engines made by Pratt & Whitney and of those made by General Electric and Rolls-Royce. The inspections are to cover 14 airline facilities and six independent operations.

It should not be necessary to take any airliners out of service to perform the inspections, agency officials said. The order should have no effect on the traveling public, they said.

The broad inspection of engine facilities is the first such survey the agency has ever conducted. The decision to order it was made before the Arrow crash.



PROTESTING PEACE TERMS—Policemen in New Delhi clashed Thursday with an estimated 70,000 demonstrators, many of them Hindu farmers from Haryana state, who marched on Parliament to protest terms of a proposed peace agreement for the adjacent state of Punjab, which is dominated by Sikhs. About 20,000 demonstrators were detained. The 20,000 policemen used clubs and tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Divided Philippine Court Says Election Can Proceed

(Continued from Page 1)

th plans to challenge Mr. Marcos for the presidency. Residency is not clearly defined under Philippine law.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino continued her first extended campaign tour, through the country's southern provinces, with a stop in the city of Cagayan de Oro, on the island of Mindanao.

She told a crowd of about 8,000 that she would offer Communist insurgents fighting the government a six-month cease-fire during which both sides could seek an accommodation.

The last-minute unification on a ticket of Mrs. Aquino and Laurel a week ago forged the greatest opposition into a single political force.

The enthusiasm the opposition drew have generated in their first days of campaigning—contrasted with the smaller crowds Mr. Marcos has drawn even in his home province—have led to a new sense

that he is being seriously challenged for the first time since he was elected 20 years ago.

Because of this challenge, some of Mr. Marcos's advisers had expected that he would influence the Supreme Court to call off the election now, before the opposition builds further momentum.

"The election goes on," said Justice Hermogenes Concepcion after the judges took their vote Thursday morning.

Justice Teehankee said the election had "reached the point of no return. You cannot stop it any more."

■ **U.S. Aide Warns on Vote**
A Pentagon official warned Wednesday that a "blatantly unfair" outcome in the presidential election would make it "almost impossible" for the Reagan administration to ask Congress for additional aid to the Philippines. The Los Angeles Times reported Thursday.

Tax Backfire Is Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

seemed powerless to deliver on one of his main campaign promises, he would be unable effectively to campaign for Republican House members next year. A very few may have been swayed by that.

Others were persuaded by presidential promises, or what they took to be presidential promises.

On many past issues, the president has taken a hard line only to pull back at the last minute. He might do that on tax reform, as he did on sanctions for South Africa.

A retreat would carry a high political price.

What is more, Mr. Reagan may find himself confronted with a Senate bill that contains much of what he wants on tax revision and something that he has zealously opposed: a tax increase.

By the time the measure is debated next summer or fall, the new bill mandating a balanced budget by 1991 will have taken effect, posing the choice, many legislators believe, between deep cuts in military spending and tax increases.

With all of the House and a third of the Senate up for re-election, there will be tremendous pressure on Senate Republicans to produce some sort of tax bill. But what emerges may be unacceptable to Mr. Reagan or the House leadership or to both.

Officials Say Relief Program in Sudan May Hinder Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

development in food distribution. Mr. Eldridge said the fund, distributed 100,000 tons of grain in Darfur this year and is to do the same again by next year.

It was staying on "without end" because we're not optimistic about getting food down to the level."

The administrative confusion that the overthrow of General Nimeiri in April, government suspension of the aid workers has minimal and the authorities only just begun to deal with using and regulation.

Private, Sudanese officials express concern over the influx of foreigners unfamiliar with customs of the country.

Senior official with the Information Ministry said the mission and neocolonial overtones of voluntary programs, as well as the lack of the arrogance of relief workers toward their had turned many Sudanese at them.

trial of former Sudanese official who allegedly helped smuggle 6,000 or Ethiopian Jews from a to Israel has added to the of suspicion. A dozen voluntary relief organizations have implicated in the operations.

my officials with the private organizations are equally suspicious of bureaucratic inertia of imagination and insensitivity to the needs of the rural communities.

roup reaffirms criticism: head of a private French agency expelled from Ethiopia Thursday his group would use denouncing a resettlement program in that country. The

Associated Press reported from Nairobi.

Dr. Rosy Braunman, president of Doctors Without Borders, a group based in Paris, called the resettlement "a deadly operation which has to be stopped."

The group, which was ordered to leave Ethiopia on Dec. 2, alleges that 100,000 or more people have died because of the resettlement program, in which more than a million people are to be moved from the north to more fertile areas in the southwest.

A coalition of relief agencies, however, cautioned that criticism of the resettlement could jeopardize further aid donations.

"As humanitarian agencies, our first concern must be to assist the people of Ethiopia wherever they are," the Christian Relief and Development Association said in a statement.

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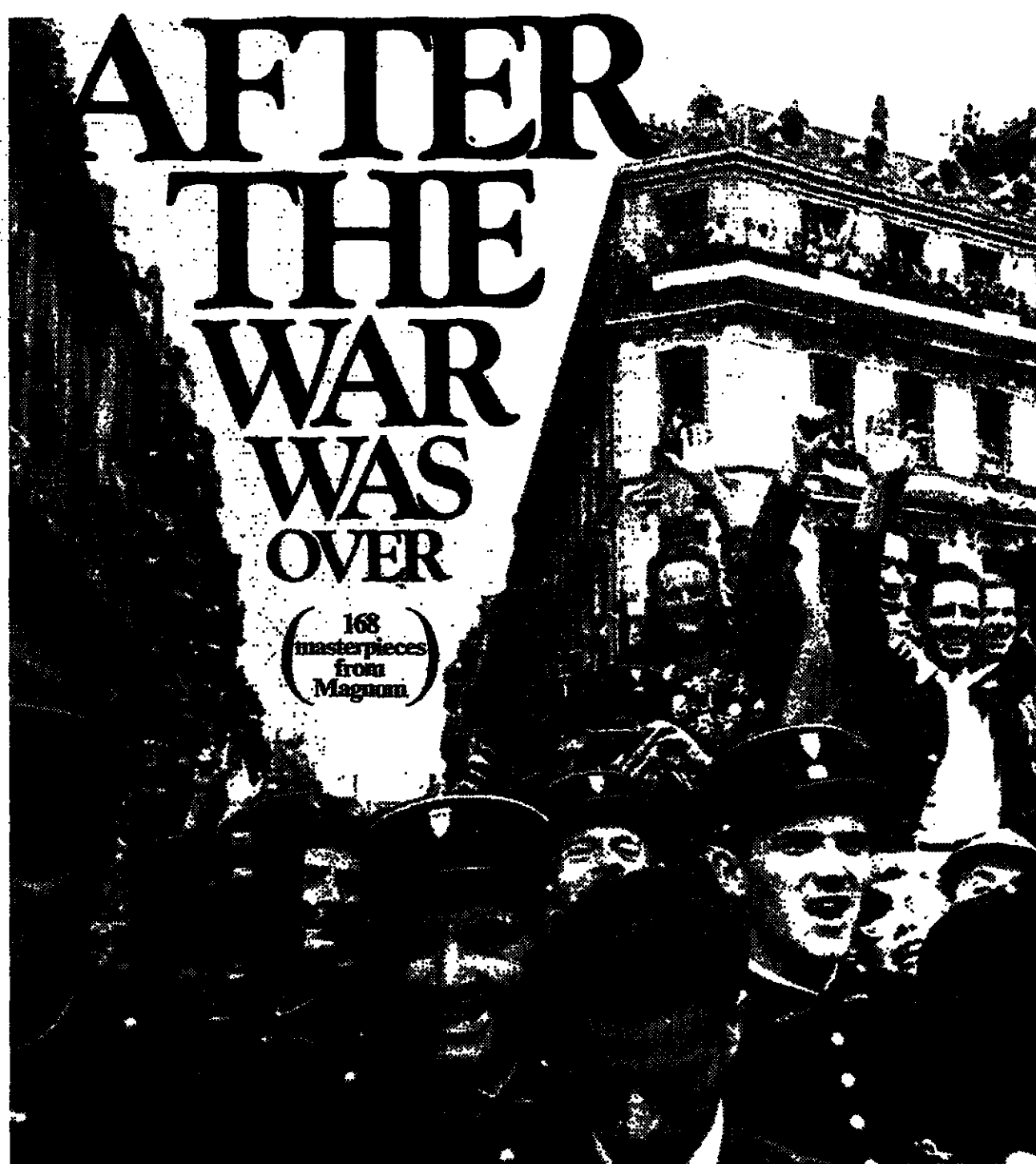
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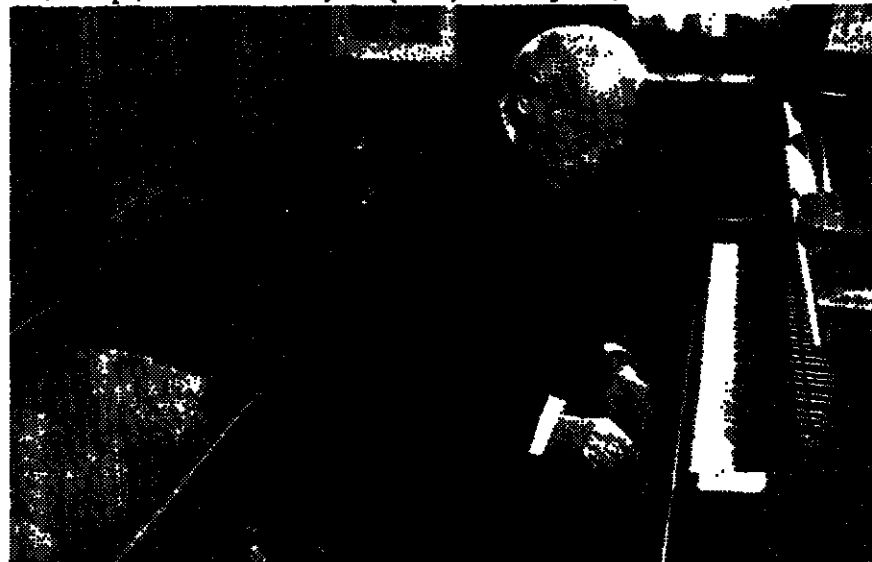
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Robert Capa, Liberation of Paris, 1944 (below) David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954 David Seymour, Disturbed orphan, 1948



Henri Cartier-Bresson, The Ascot Train, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Erich Lessing, Railroad workers, 1956



Robert Capa, The New Look, Paris 1947 Werner Bischof, In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947



Photographs by: Werner Bischof, Rene Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
FedInv	2260	2250	2250	+10
Boat	1900	1890	1890	+10
Unif	1800	1790	1790	+10
Unif	1700	1690	1690	+10
Unif	1600	1590	1590	+10
Unif	1500	1490	1490	+10
Unif	1400	1390	1390	+10
Unif	1300	1290	1290	+10
Unif	1200	1190	1190	+10
Unif	1100	1090	1090	+10

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Ch.	Prev.	Ch.	Prev.
Govt	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00
Corp	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00
Muni	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Indus	1250	1240	1240	+10
Comp	1200	1190	1190	+10
Trans	1150	1140	1140	+10
Unif	1100	1090	1090	+10

NYSE Diaries				
Close	Ch.	Prev.	Ch.	Prev.
Adv	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00
Unch	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00
Decl	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Prev.
Indus	1250	1240	+10	1230
Comp	1200	1190	+10	1180
Trans	1150	1140	+10	1130

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Ch.	Prev.	Ch.
100	100	+10	90	+10
200	200	+10	190	+10

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 12,200,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 12,000,000
Prev. cancelled close 10,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Ch.	Prev.	Ch.	Prev.
Adv	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00
Unch	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00
Decl	+0.01	100.00	+0.01	100.00

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Ch.	Prev.	Ch.	Prev.
Indus	+10	1250	+10	1240
Comp	+10	1200	+10	1190
Trans	+10	1150	+10	1140

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
BAT	1200	1190	1190	+10
Unif	1100	1090	1090	+10
Unif	1000	990	990	+10

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Prev.
Indus	1250	1240	+10	1230
Comp	1200	1190	+10	1180
Trans	1150	1140	+10	1130

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cancell. volume	Ch.	Prev.
12,200,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	+10	90

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Prev.
1250	1240	1240	+10	1230

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Prev.
12	1250	1240	1240	+10	1230
11	1200	1190	1190	+10	1180
10	1150	1140	1140	+10	1130
9	1100	1090	1090	+10	1080
8	1050	1040	1040	+10	1030
7	1000	990	990	+10	980
6	950	940	940	+10	930
5	900	890	890	+10	880
4	850	840	840	+10	830
3	800	790	790	+10	780

New York Stocks Edge Higher

NEW YORK — Prices edged higher Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange in thinning volume. Traders said the market was pausing before Friday's government report on the strength of the U.S. economy and before the expiration of December stock-index futures and options contracts.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 1.49, to 1,543.92, after fluctuating in a narrow range through the session.

Broader market indexes edged higher. The NYSE composite index rose 0.07 to 120.75. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.21 to 210.02 and the price of an average share rose two cents.

On the Big Board, 130.2 million shares changed hands, down from 137.9 million Wednesday. Advances beat declines issues 848-812.

Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co. in St. Louis said market sentiment varied from positive to "uneasy."

Analysts said some investors were waiting for Friday's scheduled report of estimated fourth-quarter gross national product.

Another factor contributing to caution was wariness that the expiration of December stock-index futures and options might whip up the market Friday.

But Mr. Harris noted that some traders fed much of the volatility involved in the unwinding of these futures- and options-related trading strategies may already have been worked out this week and that Friday's market could be relatively quiet.

Mr. Harris said the market has also been

M-1 Falls \$3.2 Billion

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$3.2 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$223 billion in the week ended Dec. 9, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$226.2 billion, from \$226.1 billion, and the four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$221.7 billion from \$219.4 billion.

M-1 measures currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

marked by profit-taking, which he said was a limited and healthy phenomenon.

"The market has had a tremendous run," he said. "We should have some profit-taking here."

But the overall trend toward disinflation, reinforced recently by the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to abandon production restraints, means the market can move higher, Mr. Harris said.

Federal National Mortgage Association was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1 to 26 3/4. Baxter Travenol followed, easing 3/4 to 15. Texaco was third, adding 1/4 to 29 1/4. Two Texaco shareholders filed suit contending that the directors of Texaco and their investment banker had engaged in a "bribe and attempt to steal Getty Oil Co. away from Pennzoil Co. and should be held responsible for an \$11.1-billion judgment against the company. Pennzoil gained 3/4 to 61 1/4.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Ch.	Prev.
12	1250	1240	1240	+10	1230
11	1200	1190	1190	+10	1180
10	1150	1140	1140	+10	1130
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Energy-Boom Implications of the GE/RCA Play and Why Indigo Clients are Already Ahead

When various analysts were being quoted last August expecting another "29 crash" in the New York market, we asked in a regular weekly report how anyone could expect a stock such as General Electric to crash from a 12-times-earnings appraisal. We classified it as a major factor in introducing new energy-generation and utilization concepts to the industrial scene and recommended accumulating for an initial rise from roughly \$60 to \$80. News of its RCA acquisition pushed it to \$71 from \$58 in early November; but the newest Indigo report explains why our next target is now \$94. RCA will take GE's energy activities to orbital space; and there are numbers of lower-priced buys of greater volatility that you should know about as this progression gathers momentum. Complete and return the coupon for a series of complimentary studies covering everything in energy from oil futures to the thrust into fusion.



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11	1200	1190	1190	+10	1180
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0	650
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11	550
10	500
9	450
8	400
7	350
6	300
5	250
4	200
3	150
2	100
1	50
0	0



Michael and Granites in project's first video studio.

Aborigines' 'Dreamtime' On Desert Prime Time

by Allen Kurzweil

YUENDUMU, Australia — The Warlpiri aborigines of this Central Desert settlement in the Northern Territory still gather at night to narrate their ancestral myths — known as *jukurrpa*, or "dreamtime" — stories that commingle their heritage with the legends of eagle and emu, of goanna and snake. But increasingly, the glow of the camp fire is being replaced by another glow, this one emanating from a Sony Trinitron. Television has come to Yuendumu. One of the world's oldest and most remote cultures has plugged into the technology of the 20th century.

The broadcasts are no mere past-meets-present tinkering, for the programming is produced from start to finish by the aborigines themselves. The systematic taping began in 1982, when an American anthropologist named Eric Michaels received a research grant from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. With a Toyota Landcruiser full of equipment, including a computer full of questions, he traveled to Yuendumu to assist the 1,000-member community in video production. The project eventually grew to live broadcasting and may hook up with the Australian television satellite.

Michaels took his cue from the strategies of Sol Worth and John Adair, who in the late 1960s studied native film production among the Navaho. "It was a nondirective training, whereby the filmmakers were shown the rudiments of camera operation and no more. From then, all teaching (including editing procedure) was in response to direct questions from the filmmakers themselves."

While maintaining what he calls a "fluid collaboration" with the Warlpiri, Michaels tried to separate himself from the process. "I was there as an analyst, not an advocate," he said. He wanted to scrutinize the effect of new communications technology on remote, tradition-oriented aboriginal people. After three years of field research, Michaels is coming up with some startling data.

The first observations emerged early in the taping. The anthropologist noted that in many of the shots a Landcruiser, a crucial desert commodity, figured prominently. Was this some totemic image? A connection to the dream tracks that form the core of aboriginal identity? "Actually, I had forgotten to tell the cameramen how to use a battery pack, and he had been getting current from the vehicle's cigarette lighter."

Later discoveries proved more revealing. Francis Jupurrula Kelly and Kumansayji Japanganga Granites, two of the seven film

producers at Yuendumu, used extended landscape shots to introduce and end even the most basic segments. Though Michaels initially considered the geographic positionings inadvertent, he eventually concluded that the panoramas "turn out to be highly intentional. They are referential to history and to Warlpiri 'dreamtime.'" The first of the desert tapes included messages to separated family members. The practice persons proved so popular the producers soon attempted more ambitious projects, such as the taping of ceremonial events and rites of passage rarely documented.

This presented Michaels and the video-makers with numerous obstacles. For starters, many Warlpiri refused to have direct eye contact with the camera. So Kelly and Granites improvised, using a wide-angle lens that offered a satisfactory compromise. That was easy enough. Preserving the rules governing the ceremonies demanded much more finesse.

Among the Warlpiri, transmission of ceremonial knowledge carries with it rights and responsibilities for both the teller and listener. The paths of such knowledge, mapped out by complex lines of kinship, are restricted even within the community. Women and young boys, for example, are prohibited from knowing much of what Michaels wanted to tape. How then to proceed? In some cases the difficulty was circumvented by editing out unauthorized footage; elders privy to the information would screen the tapes for acceptability. In other cases, the lights and cameras were simply shut off.

The aborigines place great stake in the tapes. Groups of 30 to 40 regularly cluster under the fly netting of the Adult Education Center to watch tapes of sports day with expert commentary on football matches and spear throwing. The VCR has become an integral part of Yuendumu, and with their own films the Warlpiri seemed pleased.

More worrisome to the community are the American and European video cassettes dropped off by mail plane from Alice Springs. In an unpublished monograph Michaels notes: "The communicational isolation which has protected Warlpiri culture and language from competition with 'A Team,' 'Sesame Street' and Dame Joan [Sutherland] is ending."

While a few residents argue that the mix of aboriginal and Western tapes offers one of the most varied selections in Australia — "Where else can you get 'Death Wish' one week and the aboriginal story of Eagle Dreaming the next," said one of Yuendumu's hundred white residents — most Warl-

Sydney Pollack's African Adventure

by Janet Maslin

NEW YORK — "I had a farm in Africa, at the foot of the Ngong Hills" — that famous opening sentence of Isak Dinesen's "Out of Africa" has daunted some of the most enterprising modern filmmakers. Orson Welles, who made an hour-long film of Dinesen's "The Immortal Story," never realized his hopes of adapting her classic African memoir. Nor did David Lean's thoughts of filming the book ever materialize. In the early 1970s, Nicolas Roeg thought of directing a film with Julie Christie as the Danish-born author and Ryan O'Neal as the Swedish baron whom she married. But if the book, which Dinesen's biographer Judith Thurman ("Isak Dinesen: The Life of a Storyteller") has called "a landscape from the air," has a keen sense of character and place that has made it alluring from the filmmaker's standpoint, it also has an uneventfulness that has kept it well out of reach. So it eluded them all.

The man who finally filmed "Out of Africa," as a \$30-million Christmas movie that

just opened in the United States, is at first glance an unlikely aspirant. Sydney Pollack is best known for big-name Hollywood romances (like "The Way We Were") and, most recently, for a comedy ("Tootsie") about a man in a dress. Born in Indiana, he had never been to Africa before filming on the Dinesen movie began in 1983. Though he has directed films based on novels, he had no major experience with literary adaptation. Nor had Pollack ever attempted anything as physically taxing or complicated. "Out of Africa," which he also produced, is a sweeping costume drama with intricate sets, imported lions (flown in from California) and thousands of extras, some equipped with special \$15-a-pair drooping latex ears.

But Pollack may have been uniquely well-equipped to convey the material's innate contradictions. The memoir's rarefied, controlled tone masks exactly the kinds of ambivalence, regret and longing to which Pollack has always been drawn. In the words of the director's close friend Robert Redford, whose appearance with Meryl Streep in "Out of Africa" is his sixth starring role in a Pollack film, "Sydney sees both sides of everything, he really does. If he's committed

to anything, it's to a center line. He lives in the gray zone."

Even physically, the 51-year-old Pollack combines seemingly incompatible qualities. If it is his Hollywood habit to appear almost anywhere, even in the poshest Manhattan hotels, wearing blue jeans, then it is his polite Indiana instinct to make sure the jeans are neatly pressed. He jogs and follows the Pritikin diet while shooting his films, and the rest of the time has a hobby of cooking. ("But as you're eating, he'll lift up the plate and clear off the crumbs," Redford recalls.) He is tall, articulate and an enthusiastic talker. ("He's a manager and a teacher, and when he talks, he likes to lecture," Redford says.) He is also an inveterate worrier. "But I had faith in him," Streep says. "The director who tells you everything is fine is the one you're not happy being in the hands of. Sydney worried so much that I knew he'd tie up the loose ends."

Pollack's worrying is part of a larger attraction to unresolvable problems, and to the sorts of stories that give his work its unobtrusive consistency. Despite his broadly commercial instincts and penchant for all-star casts, he also has a constitutional inability to film happy endings. He favors intelligent, articulate characters who simply cannot get along. Even "Tootsie," his biggest hit, ends on a note that, although optimistic, is also uncertain. "I don't know whether they get together, but at least I didn't leave them apart," he says, although in other films, like "Absence of Malice" and "Three Days of the Condor," he has done just that.

"What happens with me is that I get interested in a film as an argument between two points of view, so that the picture becomes a way of giving both sides equal weight. And sometimes I wind up digging a ditch between the two people that's so wide it seems false to try to reconcile them. Besides, I sense something that's true or satisfying in the separation."

"There's a melancholia that hangs heavy over his stuff, but there's also an eye to the commercial," says Redford. That places Pollack squarely between mainstream and art-house sensibilities. His visual style has grown less obtrusive over the years, and his favorite things in his own films — like the cut in "Tootsie" from Dustin Hoffman's first having the thought of masquerading as a woman to the sight of him walking down the street in drag, a jump accomplished without explanation or transition — are often the things that aren't there. So his work has no obvious directorial signature, which Redford says is something of a sore point. Indeed, Pollack sometimes speaks wistfully of "the French," who recognize him as a much more distinctive auteur.

Pollack does see distinct patterns in his own work. He can muse convincingly about the similarities between his "Out of Africa" heroine and Katie Morosky, the Depression-era character played by Barbra Streisand in "The Way We Were." ("Now this is an elegant, aristocratic woman as opposed to Katie, who is kind of a mad, radical peasant in a way — but they're both women who want something so much and have to deal with the quiet, sad fact that it won't work and get on with their lives.") Or he can see, Denys Finch Hatton, whom Redford plays in the new film, as sharing a certain quality with both Hubbell Gardiner of "The Way We Were" and the lone woodsman in "Jeremiah Johnson." ("He's a man who does not engage, but he doesn't do it out of fear, he does it out of real choice.")

FOR Pollack, "Out of Africa" took shape as a film about love and possession, preservation and progress, the irreconcilability of differences between lovers and, typically and finally, about loss.

Karen Blixen, who took Isak Dinesen as a pseudonym (Dinesen was her maiden name), lived in what is now Kenya from 1914 to 1931, and during most of that time operated a huge coffee plantation with 1,200 workers, most of them Kikuyu tribesmen. She was married to Bror von Blixen-Finecke, who was her cousin, though it was Bror's twin brother Hans whom she loved more. Bror Blixen was a charming philanderer whose exploits left his wife with syphilis, and who eventually drifted away from the marriage



Streep in 'Out of Africa.'

altogether: in the meantime, Blixen fell in love with Denys Finch Hatton, a tall, witty aristocrat with a deep-seated resistance to commitment. Their affair, lasting from 1918 until his death in 1931, was a round of long absences and torrid reunions, but Finch Hatton's detachment never melted.

The 1982 publication of the Thurman biography, which won the American Book Award, made matters easier for Pollack and his screenwriter Kurt Luedtke. Relatively little had been known about Dinesen's life before then, but the use of Thurman's material — and her assistance as an adviser — allowed the film to integrate biographical detail with episodes from her memoir.

THE chief thing Pollack was after, as he worked with Luedtke, was a feeling similar to that created by Dinesen's prose. "When you finish reading the book, you have a sense of having been with somebody so special," he says. "You have a sense in the book and I hope in the film as well, of a life that went through a large arc — that huge high, the exhilaration of coming close to having everything, living in a paradise with that person who was most perfect for her in the world, and then losing it all. And being stronger and better for it. If there's such a thing as good sadness, a sadness that isn't depressing but that's exhilarating, then that was the thing I wanted."

What he also saw in the outlines of Blixen's story was a chance to explore the idea of ownership, in terms of both property and love. "We used to go back to the book and say, 'I had a farm in Africa' — what does that mean?" Pollack says. "We knew it meant the past tense, but did it also mean that she had learned she never possessed the farm at all? I know this sounds like crazy, overcomplicated stuff, but that's the way you work sometimes, looking for meaning in everything."

So he decided to show the young baroness changing everything around her during her first days in Africa, making proprietary remarks about "her" tribesmen and "her" Li-moges, and ordering a lake to be built where a river flows, even though her majordomo Farah warns her, "This water lives in Mombasa." "And in the end, of course, she lets it all go," he says. Finally, the screenplay has Finch Hatton saying, "I was beginning to like your things," and Blixen saying, "I was beginning to like being without them."

Pollack and Redford spent much time discussing the shadowy Finch Hatton and how he should be presented — for example,

Continued on page 11

Stand Back Sex, Here Comes Music

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — It is difficult to keep up with science in our kaleidoscopic times, but we must not give up trying. With that thought in mind, I wish to direct your attention to a study published in the December issue of Psychology Today that should give heart to all hard-working musicians, many of whom may not fully realize the awesome power they hold over all of us.

A Stanford University pharmacologist, we are told, analyzed responses of more than 250 people and found that 96 percent experienced thrills in response to music "far exceeding the rate for an expected thrill, sexual activity." The respondents told Avram Goldstein, the inquiring pharmacologist, that "musical passages" elicited greater thrills than the following, in descending order by percentage:

Scene in a movie, play, ballet or book (92); great beauty in nature or art (87); physical contact with another person (78); climactic moment in opera (72); sexual activity (70); nostalgic moments (70); watching emotional interactions between people (67); viewing beautiful painting, photograph or sculpture (67) and moments of inspiration (65).

As you see, "sexual activity" received the same percentage of votes as "nostalgic moments," according to the Stanford scientist's count, and apparently all precincts are in. If you yourself happen not to have been surveyed, remember that scientists can spend only so much time at the office, like everybody else. Your demographic double, it is assumed, was included among the 250 per-

sons who responded. In any event, it is "musical passages" by a landslide. And remember, even President Ronald Reagan didn't thrill 96 percent of the people last time a count was taken.

How seriously should we take the Stanford study? Very seriously indeed. In fact, these findings correlate closely with a scientific survey that I myself made some time ago and did not find time to publish. I asked 10 people in a high education/income bracket to tell me what sort of music they liked to listen to in their spare time. Ninety percent confessed that all they cared to hear were motets by Josquin des Prez, while 10 percent felt that nothing but Bach's cantatas would do. Brahms, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Springsteen, sexual activity, finding money in the street and getting a raise at work were not even mentioned by my respondents. (As in any scientifically conducted survey, my margin of error was calculated at between 4 and 96 percent.)

I realize that my findings may come as a surprise to sectors of the scientific community, since the only polling previously done in this area, by the Literary Digest in 1936, indicated that 96 percent of the general populace would consent to hear nothing but the 12-tone works of Schoenberg.

THE Stanford pharmacologist's study further discloses, according to the Psychology Today article, that people describe a thrill as "feeling like a chill, shudder, tingling or tickling, often accompanied by goose bumps, a lump in the throat or weeping." I do not hesitate to admit that Stanford has gone beyond my technological-

ly primitive research, which did not include such refinements as a goose-bump gauge or a tear meter. However, I am not at all sure that chills and shudders, let alone weeping, are an appropriate response to a Josquin motet or that a tasteful poll-taker ought to notice such responses.

What is important to notice is that the Stanford researcher and I agree that when an overwhelming number of people tell you they are more thrilled by music than by, say, "physical contact with another person," it would be rude not to believe them. The only thing I find difficult to understand is why Dr. Ruth Westheimer does not call her television program "Good Music." Perhaps she will, now that the results are in.

It is not generally understood outside the scientific community how remarkably little sexual activity is actually going on in the world today and how dramatically sex has been outpaced by music listening in our society. The demographic studies are still being run, I presume, and a congressional committee will eventually be obliged to examine the matter in depth, with Joan Collins and Prince as key witnesses. However, one has only to see a young couple walking along in the park, faces alight with bliss, their individual headphones in place, to understand that the human race may be on the road to extinction. Is that an alarmist view? It hardly seems so.

As a professional listener, I would not want to be in the position of denigrating any form of music, but when 72 percent of the public admits to being more thrilled by a "climactic moment in opera" than by actual, hands-on romance, where are we headed? To a world, it seems clear, in which "musical

passages" will be under strict government control because of their potential for affecting the political and social structure.

SHREWD old Plato foresaw the destructive potential of music more than 20 centuries ago and denounced it, though for reasons that we would now regard as partly ill-founded. He believed music caused youth to cut up and defy society, which cannot be denied, but he also deplored it as an aphrodisiac that could set off bacchanalian partying in the Athenian woods and lead to excessive sexual activity. We now know, thanks to the Stanford study, how wrong Plato was. Music, not sex, is the pre-eminent human thriller and therefore the clear and present danger to society.

In the course of his research, the Stanford scientist discovered that the thrills experienced by a listener tend to follow a pattern, which you may be surprised to know generally corresponds to dramatic peaks and valleys in the music itself.

However, he cautions, not all people who listen to a given piece respond with the same thrill pattern. "Evidently, the emotional content is perceived differently by different people," he notes. "Often, subjects told me, what makes a certain musical passage able to elicit thrills is some association with an emotionally charged event or a particular person in the subject's past, as though the music had become a conditioned stimulus for the emotional response."

In other words, dear, they're playing our song. But don't scoff, please. It sometimes takes science to give a cliché new life.

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Sydney Pollack at work.

TRAVEL

Staid Graz and a Touch of the Avant-Garde

by Paul Hofmann

GRAZ, Austria — "Beyond the Sound of Music" was the motto of recent presentations in New York and Los Angeles by avant-garde actors, writers, musicians, choreographers, filmmakers and other talent from Austria. They wanted to show that their country's cultural reality today is not all Mozart and Mahler, waltzes and yodeling.

The visitors came from Graz, capital of the green province of Styria and Austria's second city after Vienna. They belonged to a band of young artists and intellectuals with a yen for experimentation that since 1968 has astonished, dazzled and often shocked Grazers during the group's annual steirischer herbst, or styrian autumn, festival. (The festival's title is provocatively printed in lower case, despite the rule in German to capitalize all nouns.) The artists have put on spoofs of provincial folkways, far-out drama and music by Italians and Eastern Europeans, video workshops, nudity, minimalism and post-minimalism, and much more.

Graz, an attractive city of 250,000 inhabitants near the Hungarian and Yugoslav borders, has long been an Austrian byword for staidness. Under the Habsburgs, civil servants would move to the placid city to enjoy their retirement years. The idyll was shattered in the 1930s when the pensioners' paradise, as it was known, supplied Hitler with some of his most rabid followers. The present modernist ferment, with its cosmopolitan and anti-bourgeois overtones, is probably a reaction of the young to the city's conservative and nationalistic past.

If you are not keen on the Graz avant-garde, a side trip to the city from, say, Vienna or Venice will nevertheless be enjoyable because it offers much else in every

season. Above all, whether prompted by the autumn festival or not, the authorities have helped finance the more traditional art establishment. A \$15-million face-lift has just rejuvenated the 86-year-old Opera House. The building on Opernring, the historic city core, is now resplendent in a creamy hue, linked by an airy overpass with a new annex.

The new productions in the Opernhaus's 1985-86 season include the rarely heard Johann Strauss operetta "Tzigane," Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" (from Dec. 21); Lehar's "Giuditta" (from Jan. 26); Wagner's "Das Rheingold" (from March 13); Tchaikovsky's ballet "Sleeping Beauty" (from April 19); and "Il Campiello" by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari (from June 7).

The house's small studio stage is presenting, among other works, the musical intermezzo "Pimpinone" by the Baroque composer Georg Philipp Telemann, and a tavern opera, entitled "Homeless," composed for the autumn festival by Anton Presterle.

The Schauspielhaus, or city playhouse, in a neoclassical building in the inner city, is having fun with a German version of "Snoopy," after Charles M. Schulz's comic strip "Peanuts," with music by Larry Grossman. Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Moliere, Sartre, Dürrenmatt and Garcia Lorca too will have their say this season.

GRAZ doesn't really need its theaters for spectacular effect. It stretches out in picturesque fashion on both sides of the Mur River at a point where the gray-green Alpine stream rushes out of a narrow defile to flow through fertile plains before joining the Drava in Yugoslavia. Wooded heights enclose Graz on three sides, and an isolated hill, the Schlossberg (Castle Hill), rises in the north of the city.

The Uhrturm, a 400-year old square clock tower on the hill's southern slope, with a crown of timber work and four giant dials, is the city's beloved landmark. Nearby is a 116-foot-high belfry with a four-ton bell that Grazers affectionately call Liesel. The two towers are remnants of extended fortifications on the hill that over the centuries withstood the onslaughts of the invading Turks, and in 1809 were demolished at Napoleon's command. The citizens of Graz paid a lot of ducats to save the clock tower and the Liesel belfry; the site of the citadel is now taken up by a well-kept terraced park and a garden restaurant.

The 360-degree panorama from the Schlossberg, 350 feet above the city, embraces Graz and its suburbs, the verdant Mur Valley and Alpine ridges on the horizon. The top of the Schlossberg can be reached on foot along stairways and paths in 20 to 30 minutes. Cable cars leave every 15 minutes from a terminal at 38 Kaiser-Franz-Joseph Kai on the river embankment.

The city's historic nucleus on the east bank of the Mur surrounds the Hauptplatz, the main square. It is lined with shops, cafés and restaurants, and faces the 100-year-old City Hall, a revival-Renaissance building with gingerbread cupolas. For loden and Alpine fashions, many shoppers head for the Schwarz or Brühl stores on the Hauptplatz, and for antiques and old tapestries, Reinisch. Graz's leading department store, Kastner & Oehler, with a wide range of merchandise and Styrian souvenirs, is on the Mur embankment just off the main square.

The restaurants and cafés on or near the Hauptplatz include Ratskeller, Landhauskeller, and Café-Konditorei Spreng. From the main square, the busy Herrengasse runs south past the Landhaus, a 16th-century building with an arched courtyard that was once the seat of the assemblies of

the Styrian Estates. It was built by Domenico dell'Allo, one of several Italians who contributed much to the Renaissance and Baroque architecture that flavors Graz's inner city.

A public notice dating to the 17th century at the entrance to the Landhaus warns that all those seeking admittance must refrain from quarreling or drawing their daggers or knives. In the courtyard a plaque commemorates the astronomer Johannes Kepler, who taught mathematics in Graz from 1594 to 1600. The adjoining Landeszeughaus (Regional Arsenal), built in the 17th century, contains one of the largest existing collections of armor and weapons used during the Thirty Years' War. Visitors cannot roam about, but must take guided tours, which start every hour on the hour.

THE restored 15th-century Burg (Castle) once the residence of Emperor Frederick III (1415-93) and now housing offices, is a large and unimposing complex. Nearby are the late Gothic cathedral of Graz, and a rather emphatic Baroque edifice, the Mausoleum. Built from designs by Pietro de Poma, it is a large chapel around the tombs of Emperor Ferdinand II (1578-1637) and his mother, Maria of Bavaria. The main altar is by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, born in Graz, who was to win enduring fame as the architect of great Baroque buildings in Vienna.

Walking back to the Hauptplatz through the Hofgasse (Court Lane), notice at No. 6 the Court Bakery Eddegger-Tax, in business since 1569, and run by the same family for the last 200 years. Behind a quaint storefront with burnished woodwork many kinds of fresh bread and cake are on sale.

The Hofgasse leads to the cobblestoned Sporgasse, a sloping, winding street with



Graz and the Schlossberg.

boutiques and cafés, the hangout for "styrian autumn" fans. For fashionable clothes: Monica, or Rock und Bluse.

Around the corner, at 18 Sackstrasse, is the City Museum, with many items related to local history, including old prints and photos and craft-guild insignias. Anyone interested in the natural environment, folklore, arts and crafts and contemporary art in this corner of Austria should visit the specialized collections of the Styrian Regional Museum Joanneum, whose main seat is at 10 Rauber-gasse in the old city.

Eating places abound in the city, which also prides itself on its strong beer from local breweries. The cuisine is Austrian Alpine, with Hungarian and Slovenian influences

noticeable in the goulashes, seasonings and desserts.

A new shopping center with several restaurants is being built in front of the main railroad station on the right bank of the Mur. The railroad station is linked with the Hauptplatz by the No. 3 and No. 6 streetcars. These are about the only public transportation most visitors will need. Graz is a city for strolling and for relaxing in coffeehouses, beer gardens and parks, with perhaps opera or operetta in the evening.

Paul Hofmann, a former foreign correspondent for The New York Times, is completing a book on smaller cities and towns in Italy. He wrote this article for The Times.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Dec. 21 and 22: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikop conductor (Schubert).
Dec. 22: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Peter Gülke conductor.
Dec. 31: Vienna Hofburg Orchestra, Gert Hofbauer conductor (Lehar, Strauss).
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Dec. 20 and 21: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Corelli, Stravinsky).
Dec. 21 and 22: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Bach, Wagner).
Dec. 31: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor.
Stanspoper (tel. 532.40).
BALLET — Dec. 23: "Vienna Waltzes" (Balanchine, J. & R. Strauss).
Dec. 24 and 25: "Die Zauberküche" (Hasegawa, Bayer).
Dec. 25: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41).

CONCERTS — Dec. 22: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conductor (Prokofiev).
Dec. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Beethoven).
Dec. 27: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Barry Wordsworth conductor, Barry Douglas piano (Rossini, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 28: Camerata Lyss, Alberto Lyss conductor/violin, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Bach, Vivaldi).
Dec. 31: London Symphony Orchestra, John Georgiadis conductor/violin (J. Strauss).

EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 23: "Miracles in Carved Ivory: Kodo Okuda." To Jan. 26: "Matthew Smith." To Feb. 1: "Tradition in Japan Today." To Feb. 10: "British Watercolours."

MUSICAL — Dec. 30: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).
THEATRE — Dec. 21, 23, 26-28: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 16: "Teresa Garcia: Grid-Pattern-Sign."
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 16: "Homage to Barcelona."
National Theatre (tel. 633.08.80).
THEATRE — Dec. 21, 23, 26-28: "Love for Love" (Congreve).

Dec. 30: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw).
Dec. 31: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 23, 26, 27, 30 (Ivanov/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 28: "Giselle" (Petipa/Adam).
Dec. 29: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 30: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 31: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).
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Dec. 31: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 10: "Kurt Schwitters."
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 2: "Beatrice Potter: The V&A Collection." To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Watercolours."

MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel. 66.31.11).
OPERA — Dec. 24-27, 29-31: "Ciboulette" (de Fiers, de Croisset).
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

FRANCE

Maison de Victor Hugo (tel. 42.72.16.65).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Victor Hugo's Drawings."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 12: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisze Collection." To Jan. 13: "The Great Masters." To Jan. 10: "Kurt Schwitters."

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 12: "Beatrice Potter: The V&A Collection." To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Watercolours."

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EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

New Morning (tel. 45.23.51.41).
JAZZ — Dec. 28-29: Pharoah Sanders.
Dec. 30: Herbivore Karajan conductor (Ravel, Weber).
BALLET — Dec. 21, 24, 26-31: "The Nutcracker" (Mayer/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 22: "Romeo and Juliet" (Gomodo).
Dec. 23: "The Nutcracker" (Mayer/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 24: "The Nutcracker" (Mayer/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 25: "The Nutcracker" (Mayer/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 26: "The Nutcracker" (Mayer/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 27: "The Nutcracker" (Mayer/Tchaikovsky).
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EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 841.44.49).
BALLET — Dec. 22, 26, 27: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 23: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 24: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 25: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 26: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
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EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Gallery of Photography (tel. 71.46.54).
EXHIBITION — Through December: "Fergus Burke."
Gate Theatre (tel. 74.40.45).
THEATRE — Through December: "Blithe Spirit" (Noel Coward).
Griffin Gallery (tel. 79.16.35).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Christmas Show of Paintings and Sculptures."
National Concert Hall (tel. 71.15.33).
CONCERTS — Dec. 22: Metropolitan Choir, Dublin Concert Band, Fat Doolley conductor.
Dec. 31: RTE Symphony Orchestra.

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 12: "Beatrice Potter: The V&A Collection." To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Watercolours."

MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel. 66.31.11).
OPERA — Dec. 24-27, 29-31: "Ciboulette" (de Fiers, de Croisset).
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 577.92.30).
BALLET — Dec. 24: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 25: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 26: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 27: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 28: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 29: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 30: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).
Dec. 31: "Giselle" (Polakov, Adams).

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PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

MONACO

MONT-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel. 50.76.54).
BALLET — Dec. 21, 22, 24: "Theme and Variations" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 23: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 24: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 25: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 26: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 27: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
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NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Dec. 21: Netherlands

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 24: "Netherlands 16th-17th Century." To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." To Jan. 12: "Amsterdam Inside and Out."

SPAIN

MADRID, Fundación Juan March (tel. 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — Through December: "20th Century Spanish Art." To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." To Jan. 12: "Amsterdam Inside and Out."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Indian Art from the Americas." To Jan. 12: "Amsterdam Inside and Out."

WEEKEND

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

End of the Heroic Age:
A History of Commuting

by Roger Collis

COMMUTING: A word redolent of boredom if not dread. And yet there was a time long ago when it was the epitome of middle-class respectability, even style. Tombridge Wells, a small town in southeast England, was a brave sight as the 8:17 to Waterloo arrived with its original Victorian certainty. A forest of umbrellas and bowlers. Tight gray faces burrowing into The Times. Sibilant steam and humming doors. Every morning a general mobilization for the great white-collar war, segments entraining at suburban stations all around London.

And across the Atlantic, their distinguished American counterparts would merge in Brooks Brothers suits and other suitable haberdashery. Stamping confident feet on the platform at Stamford, Connecticut. Unfurling The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal. Streaming out of Grand Central Station at the appointed hour to brokerage houses and editorial chairs, a coterie of Fitzgeralds and Normans Rockwells.

But something went wrong with the Great Commuter Dream. The railroads fell into disrepair and hoi polloi moved to the suburbs, now and here discovered by British Rail in the early 1960s. Sometimes there were newspaper strikes, so commuters were forced to look at each other and even strike up conversations. Trains were converted to electricity and diesel just in time for the oil rises. There were horror stories from faraway lands — of rush hour in the subway in Tokyo where pushers were employed to pack the mobs like anchovies. Commuting moved up several notches from boredom to nightmare.

Traditional commuting reached a high tide of nastiness around the end of the 1980s. By then a few heroic souls were pioneering new ways to get to and from their places of work. By early 1990, "super commuting," as it became known, was being widely debated in the media. Stanley Zilch, the noted management historian, raconteur and director of the Blue Skies Research Institute in Broken Springs, Colorado, saw, with characteristic candor, a "new dimension to international business and social behavior" beginning to emerge. He called this phenomenon "domestic internationalism." The new super commuters actually lived in one country and worked in another.

By the end of 1990 executives were flying thousands of miles to work every day. Commuter villages sprang up around major cities like Paris, Rome, New York, Tokyo and San Francisco — golden ghettos for part-time expatriates. One near Brussels, with a large British contingent, was nostalgically sited at Waterloo. The European Community forwarded such commuters by introducing a "commuter passport."

The advent of the short-haul supersonic jets meant that an executive might catch a 7:30 from Paris and arrive at Heathrow a minute and a half later. Even if you allowed for a 90-minute journey into the center of London, he would still be an hour ahead of a colleague slumming it in from Tombridge Wells. In fact, the farther away you lived, the easier it became to get to work, although most long-distance executives did avoid going home for lunch. For a while, time-worn excuses like "I'm working late at the office" or "I've missed the last Concorde" took on a thin veneer of credibility.

Flex time and the four-day week did much to encourage super commuting. And of course, there have been some spectacular ommissions recorded. The "Mr. Commuter 995" award was won by an American who worked in the West End of London and lived in Geriatric Plains, Florida. He was such a minor executive that half an hour in the office was more than enough. The runner-up

ow long he should wait to connect romantically with Blitzen (more than halfway into the two-hour, 35-minute movie). As Redford points out, the film has made with Pollack usually involve a very long period of manic anticipation, the briefest and most yllized of connections, and then a melancolic dissolution. "I always ask him," Redford jokes, "how long am I going to wait before we get together this time? And what am I going to get — 10 seconds before things are falling apart?"

After considering a number of foreign actresses for the role of Blitzen, he realized he needed Streep. "I'm not because of 'Sophie's Choice,' but because of 'The Seduction of a Tycoon' — because she was absolutely and real and three-dimensional, because she could give a complicated performance that becomes quite simple." And laus Maria Brandauer, who plays Bror ixen, was cast for "charm — honest-to-God charm that made me believe he could be a villain." Though Brandauer had ide his strongest impression in "Me-isto," Pollack cast him on the basis of his ph-risited wickedness in a James Bond n, "Never Say Never Again."

Pollack is cautious when talking about his y of working with actors, "because if I talk out, I won't be able to do it. A lot of it s to do with saying one thing and doing other." He will, for example, do any ount of stalling or diverting to avoid over-arsal, even with actors who absolutely ist. "I will not ever say that it's good to rt with too little preparation, because it's patently not true," he says. "But I n't rehearse the way a lot of directors do, stage a scene in terms of manners and itudes, and lock them in." Almost always, shot he eventually uses will be a first or on take.

When actors are over-prepared, Pollack s, "You surprise 'em. You put 'em some- e different, or you change something in other actor, restage the scene quickly ehow. Or you say, 'We've got that one, v let's try something different.' You need the bit of fear on film, or at least adrena-

he screenplay of "Out of Africa" con- s a crystalline line about the disre- s of Finch Hatton: "He was not mine, he not ours." That became part of his

was a German who commuted weekly between a farm outside Melbourne and his office in Darmstadt.

Companies and executives vied with each other in stretching the frontiers of commuting to new and exciting limits. This was made possible with the Mach-25 scram-jets, which came into service in the late 1990s. These could cross the United States in 12 minutes and circle the globe in 90. A team of researchers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration conducted experiments to beam in key executives by satellite.

An interesting spin-off from this research was a technique, used by some companies, to fire executives by sending them in orbit, literally. Even golden-parachute artists found it hard to escape. According to a NASA spokesman, there are hundreds of thousands of executives circumnavigating the globe every minute in redundant hardware. Management expressions like "re-entry problems" and "executive burnout" assumed more meaningful values.

But the problem with daily commuting between Tokyo and London was the time difference (30 hours) rather than the journey time (30 minutes). Crossing several time zones every morning made for some credit business decisions. It is well established that

From suburbia
to the inner city
by way of space

this seriously affects physical and mental performance until the body's metabolism adjusts. In the land of the super commuter, the unjet-lagged man was king. A biological clock made in Switzerland was of only marginal advantage compared to one made in Taiwan. Neither proved to be much use in coping with a three-martini lunch at 1 A.M.

Jet lag, of course, is what happens when the biological clock gets out of synch with the chronological clock of a new time zone. This only happens when traveling east and west. Flying north and south, where there is little or no time change you get no more than normal travel fatigue. This is why savvy super commuters made their base in Greenland and the Antarctic.

There are two basic approaches to jet lag. The first is to adapt to a trip as quickly as possible, difficult in the case of super commuting. A number of chief executives did just this. To add verisimilitude to their environment they transformed their offices into aircraft cabins. Some were extremely realistic, with engine noise and turbulence produced on a random basis by the computer.

On the social front, there was a great call for computer-matched "surrogate families" for weekly commuters. And family swapping clubs sprang up in the erstwhile suburbs. But inevitably the glamour began to fade from the commuter renaissance. The morning Concorde from Bahrain was just as tacky as the 7:30 from Stamford and Surliton and telecommuters missed the social life around the water cooler.

They reinvented the wheel around the year 2000. Somebody discovered the joys of the inner city. Commuter chic became walking to work from a brownstone in Manhattan or a service flat in Pimlico.

"Look at it this way," Zilch said, speaking ex cathedra. "Super commuting was reading the socio-commercial fabric. After all, who wants to super commute home after the office Christmas party?"

eulogy, as delivered by Blitzen, and one of the film's central motifs.

In the film, Pollack has embroidered a pattern of love and possessiveness with the kinds of minutiae to which he is always attentive. He has filled the film with references to possession and ownership, and with signs of how Blitzen and Finch Hatton begin to meet each other halfway. And there are several distinct "looks" for Streep's Blitzen, small changes in coiffure and costume that reflect her growing accommodation to her new life. Streep even works her voice down to a lower register during the course of the story.

The film is also full of background indications of how Africa is changing: more cars, more buildings, more Western clothes. And it is deliberately, if controversially, faithful to the racial attitudes of Blitzen and her friends, a decision Pollack arrived at with typical care.

"I think we walked through a minefield here," Pollack says. "But if you look at it from today's standpoint and say, 'How can I present a picture in which the leading man and leading woman are essentially racist in one form or another?' you have two choices: You can either falsify the picture by intruding today's mentality into it, or you can find some way to tell the truth and still keep the dignity of the African characters. We chose to allow the African characters to defend themselves, through the way they behave and through the way she begins to sense that this land is theirs, not hers. I don't think anybody could see the film and see the three key African characters and think the filmmakers were anything but respectful of them."

And have they also been respectful of their heroine? "I think the portrait of Blitzen is essentially sweeter on film," Thurman says, "but I'm also surprised that so much of the toughness is also there. There's a sense of awareness of whyness in the character, and I think they've gotten that as well. Dinesen says somewhere about the Africans that they were never reliable, but they were in a grand sense sincere. I think that's true of her 'Out of Africa' — and in an odd way, it's true of this one too."

This was excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

TRAVEL

Mixing Styles in Paris Restaurants

PARIS — Strolling past Gourmet's, a handkerchief-sized establishment on Place Dauphine, one really has little idea of what treasures can be found inside. Is it a carryout? A wine bar? A restaurant? A salon de thé? The cool, contemporary shop, sprinkled with marble-top tables, blue banquettes and white folding chairs, is all of these rolled into one. With Jacques Blum (a former financial adviser

PATRICIA WELLS

with a fine palate) there to do a bit of cooking and act as head greeter, and Hervé Bizeul (named best young sommelier in France in 1981) there to pick the wines, you're in fine gastronomic hands.

Dining at Gourmet's is a little like taking a trip around the world. There is such variety here that one could easily lunch or dine for 50 francs, pairing a platter of country ham from the Auvergne with a glass of Saumur-Champigny, Cuvée Lena Filleul, or for 500 francs, blending blinis, traman caviar and vintage champagne.

Which is exactly the point. Blum feels people should be able to eat what they want when they want, at whatever price they want. Which means, if you're simply in the mood for a cup of fresh-brewed Moroccan mint tea (no tea bags here), a dish of Berthillon ice cream, or steaming glass of tarte Tatin, you're in business.

The cuisine will no doubt transport you to Scandinavia, with a litany that includes Norwegian salmon, herring marinated Copenhagen-style, and tiny Danish crevettes roses. France, of course, is not ignored, with ham from Vouvray smoked over sarments de vignes (vine cuttings); platters of sliced pork sausage from the Beaugolais country, and a truly delicious marriage of jambon d'Auvergne and top quality foie gras d'oie.

The combination, reports Blum, is called a panaché, a dish that once was a standby at the city's best bistro, L'Ami Louis. The wine list offers tastes from Hungary and Chile, Australia and Spain. Even the United States is represented, by Robert Mondavi. Fifteen wines are sold by the glass; there are no less than 13 chilled aquavits and vodkas, and even a plain glass of milk will come your way if you ask.

Bizeul offers an astonishing selection of little-known French wines, including two very pleasant whites worth exploring: Commanderie de Peyrassol's Côtes-de-Provence and Rabasse-Charavin's Côtes-du-Rhône Cuiranne. One could spend hours sampling the selections, which also boast of the rich and elegant Dervieux-Chaize Côte-Rôtie 1978, and Hugel's memorable 1976 Gewürztraminer, Sélection de grains nobles.

Most of the specialties can be ordered to take out, and the restaurant-wine bar-café serves nonstop from noon until midnight.

THE Paris telephone book lists no less than four restaurants named Petit Marguery, leading one to conclude that little Marguery must have been a wonderful soul. In fact, these now totally unrelated establishments once made up what is probably Paris's original restaurant chain. The story is that in 1860 a young man named Jean-Nicolas Marguery created a fine restaurant on one of the Grand Boulevards. The restaurant changed hands, but not names, over the years. After World War I, the Marguery's owner inherited a good deal of money and decided to expand.

He had a fondness for classic, ornate bistros and bought up 13 abandoned restaurants, naming them all Le Petit Marguery. Most of them changed owners or names, or disappeared entirely, but not Le Petit Marguery on Boulevard du Port Royal. The bright and lively family bistro — now owned by the Cousin brothers from the Poitou — is a delight. While musta-

choiced Alain races about the brilliant blue-and-rose dining room chatting, taking orders, pouring tastes of Bourguet, brothers Michel and Jacques tend to the stoves.

It is a serious place that refuses to take itself too seriously, and the result is some good food, along with good times.

The Cousins are wild about game (tears nearly come to their eyes as they relate memories of grandmother's civet de lièvre cooking away slowly in the family fireplace), fresh wild cèpes (at the age of 6, each child was initiated into the rite of hunting wild mushrooms) and Loire Valley wines (their Chiron is light and delicious).

During the winter months, the best dish is the canard sauvage au chou croquant, perfectly roasted, carefully aged wild duck on a bed of barely cooked cabbage blended with a touch of foie gras. Depending upon what is available at the market that day, there might also be a stunning rable de lièvre, quickly cooked and sliced into delicate rounds; tender female pheasant, or poule faisanne; or a hearty civet de lièvre, served with fresh pasta.

Starters on the handwritten menu that changes each day might include sautée sèche, salade au noir (a generous green salad dressed with walnut oil and showered with thin slices of cured pork sausage marinated in oil and herbs), or a warm salad that blends potatoes (tiny scallops) and crayfish, dressed with a fine-flavored walnut oil. With it all, sample one of the pleasant, domaine-bottled Loire Valley reds, a satisfying Saumur-Champigny, delicate Bourguet or cool and fruity Chinon.

Gourmet's, 26 Place Dauphine, Paris 1; tel. 43.26.72.92. Open noon to midnight. Closed Monday. From 100 to 300 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: Visa.

Le Petit Marguery, 9 Boulevard du Port Royal, Paris 13; tel. 43.31.58.59. Closed Sunday, Monday and holidays, and Dec. 21 through Jan. 3. From 200 to 300 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Mastercard, Visa.

Napoleon's Isolated Last Quarters

by Robert Gordon

SAINTE HELENA — From October 1815 to May 1821, the island of Saint Helena was world famous. On that isolated South Atlantic rock the deposed emperor Napoleon Bonaparte passed the dreary years of his final exile. Watchful British troops camped there by the thousands, cannon bristled from every promontory, warships cruised offshore. When he died — of ulcers, cancer or arsenic poisoning — the island's brief moment of glory faded.

Difficult to get to then, Saint Helena is even harder to reach today. Because it lacks sufficient flat land, it has no airport. That alone sets it apart from almost every other populated place on earth. Cape Town lies 1,700 miles southeast, Africa's coast 1,200 miles east, Brazil 1,800 miles west. There is only one way to go — by the freighter Saint Helena, a 70-passenger royal mail ship usually referred to simply as the RMS, which makes a round trip every two months from Avonmouth, in the west of England, to Cape Town. The vessel brought only 374 visitors on its six calls in 1984.

Discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, Saint Helena was taken for a while by the Dutch, then shrewdly swapped to the British East India Company in exchange for Cape Town. After that the island became a nautical pit stop. Ships on voyages to the Far East, sometimes as many as 300 a year, stopped to stock water, fruit and vegetables. But then came 19th-century progress. Steel vessels powered by coal or oil didn't need to lay over, and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 dealt the economic death blow. Its source of prosperity gone, the island slipped back into obscurity.

Today it is one of 16 remaining British dependencies — the last outposts of empire. Its 5,000 inhabitants are a mix of British, Portuguese, African, Chinese and Indian stock. On a homeland with no marketable mineral or agricultural products, no factories and few jobs, they are supported by Britain at a cost of about \$7 million a year.

A big chunk of that goes toward subsidizing the Saint Helena, the last royal mail ship and the world's last regularly scheduled cargo vessel carrying more than 12 passengers and a full-time doctor. Outbound its first stop is Tenerife in the Canary Islands, then Ascension. There passengers can land for a bus tour if the sun isn't too dangerous. After another 700 miles comes Saint Helena, where everybody disembarks for six to eight days before sailing on to Cape Town. Total time: about three and a half weeks.

There's good reason for the stopover in Saint Helena. Hundreds of Saints, as the inhabitants call themselves, work at Ascension's huge air base, and up to 120 travel between the two islands at a time, displacing the through passengers while the ship functions as a ferryboat.

The vessel is 329 feet long and weighs 3,250 tons. Nobody would mistake it for the QE2, but it's seaworthy and surprisingly roomy, with air-conditioned cabins on the decks, each with its own shower and toilet. The upper deck has a forward lounge with bar and slot machine. The stern lounge on the same deck has a library, TV set with cassette player and windows with views of 180 degrees.

On the deck below is the dining room, with two sittings for every meal. The ship's officers are British, but the chefs, dining room staff — and all the rest of the crew — are Saints.

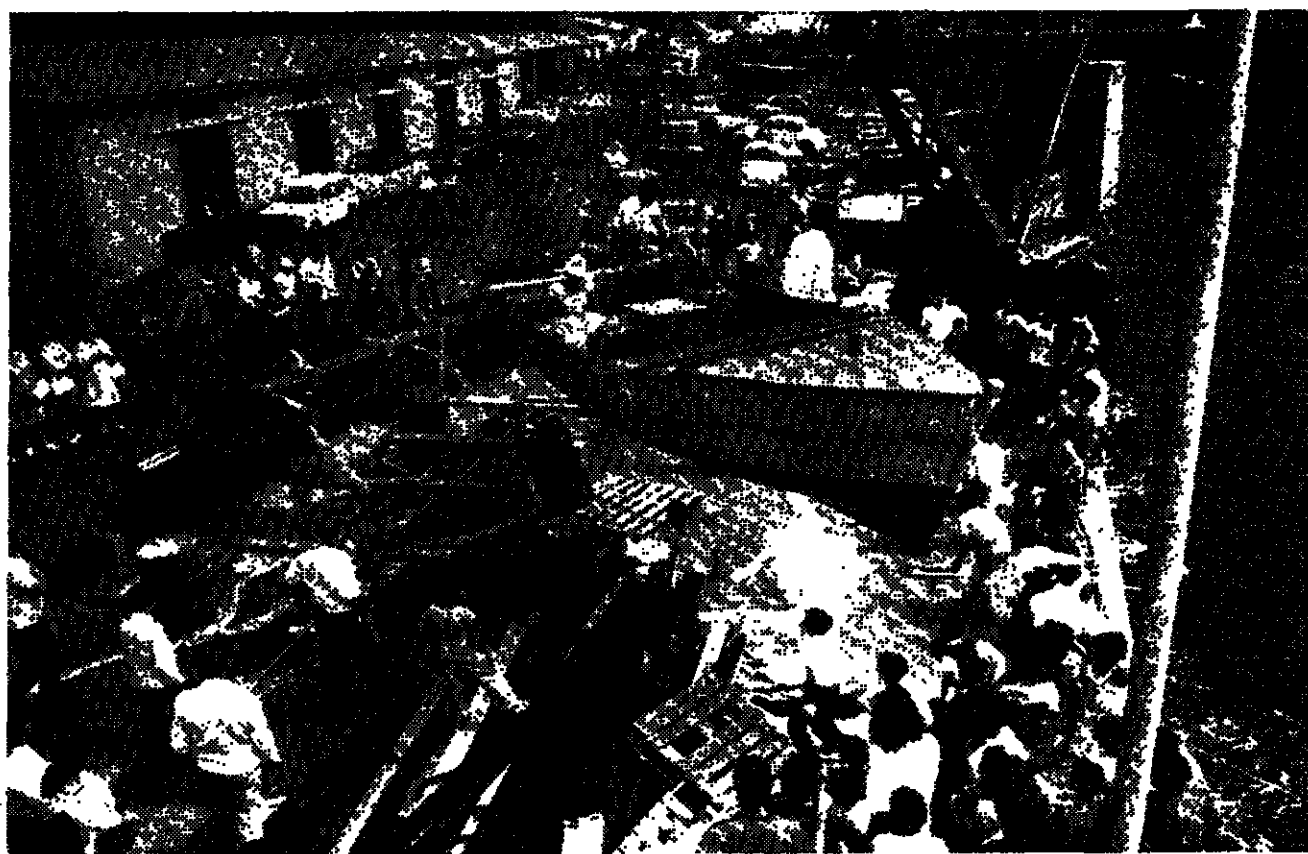
As the vessel approaches, the island appears as a gray smudge on the horizon. As you draw closer you see what Napoleon saw: a 47-square-mile extinct volcano — "not a pretty place to live in," he said when he glimpsed it from the deck of a man-of-war — with jagged cliffs, peaks up to 2,750 feet, some thin vegetation.

LANDING can be tricky. The tiny harbor lies on the island's lee side, but it has little protection against an angry Atlantic. There's no pier, only a sea-wall with a flight of steps down to the water. Even Napoleon had to be helped ashore, and so do you.

Once on dry land, it's like crashing a party. Arrivals and departures are major social events with islanders gathered at the quay for greetings and goodbyes.

Jamestown, the capital, has one modest-size hotel, the Consulate. Its tree-shaded courtyard is everybody's gathering place. Dancers and drinkers steer for the basement discotheque. The bishop — head of the world's smallest Anglican see — arrives to welcome friends. Businessmen have an evening tip.

A dozen or so visitors can stay in the Consulate. The rest (15 on my visit) taxi up Side Road, a breathtaking climb that carries you six miles to Piccolo Hill and a set of furnished prefabricated housekeeping cottages, thin-walled but spacious. Local women prepare and serve breakfast and act as chambermaids. For lunch and dinner, taxis



Launching ceremony for a fishing boat on Saint Helena.

take you to the Consulate, the dining room of which is decorated with a huge ship's wheel, memento of an offshore sinking.

From the hotel's upstairs balcony you can watch the town go by. Jamestown is a mile long and one street wide, strung out along what the residents call a gut — a narrow ravine between steep barren mountains — and soon you feel that you recognize almost everyone walking past.

Across the street is the post office; in its philatelic bureau collectors can catch up on multicolored stamps and covers not only from here but also from its dependencies of Ascension and Tristan de Cunha. (The latter island is so remote that the Saint Helena goes there only once a year.) The two licensed pubs are a few hundred feet away. And by the fish market on Saturday evenings you can listen to the Salvation Army band. "They can't," my taxi driver said, "for about half an hour."

Diagonally downhill from the Consulate is Wellington House, a small hotel painted bright blue. Here the historical society brings you for tea after a walk around town. Here, too, the young Sir Arthur Wellesley stayed in 1789. Later, as the Duke of Wellington, he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

Lining Napoleon Street are the crafts shop (lacework is an island specialty, along with woodworking and native paintings), other small shops, warehouses, the library and museum and the government offices. Near the bottom is St. James's, which one of its vicars calls "the ugliest church in Christendom." Not so. It's a plain graystone structure fancied up with 19th-century Gothic windows. Supposedly the oldest or next-to-oldest Christian church in the Southern Hemisphere, it rests on the site of a Portuguese chapel dating from 1502 — which would mean that the ground has been consecrated since then.

The island is ruled from London, 4,600 miles away. With the advice of distant bureaucrats, the island's government tries to apply the safeguards of the welfare state: child care, sickness benefits, widowers' and retirement pensions. Unemployed men are guaranteed three days' work a week — but not the women.

The result might be widespread emigration — colonies of Saints in Britain and South Africa are about as large as the island's population — except for London's recent Immigration Act, which holds that Saints don't have full British citizenship,

even though residents of Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands do. It's a source of considerable discontent.

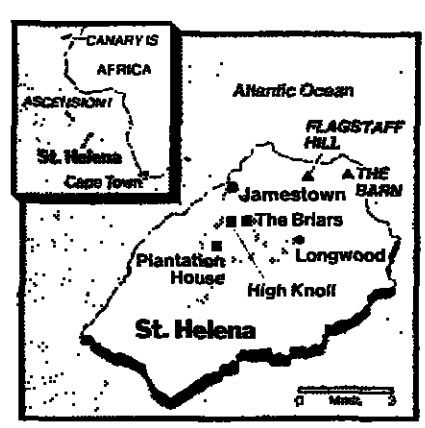
To explore the countryside you can hire a taxi — about \$25 for a morning or an afternoon. Fifty miles of twisting, sometimes hair-raising roads are paved. Plantation houses like Polly Mason's — where Napoleon used to ride over for tea — perch on terraced hillsides, or in the depths of green valleys. Strangely shaped spikes or red-gray granite like Lot and Lot's Wife fracture the horizon. No view is dull, and the residents you meet along the way are uniformly friendly.

PRIMARILY, though, you can visit Napoleon's houses. Both are museums (admission is free), painstakingly restored. The Briers, up-gut from Jamestown, was originally the guesthouse of a family called Bascombe. The emperor, after his first unsatisfactory night in the capital — too many sightings, too much noise — stopped by and invited himself in. The Bascombes stayed in their main house (now destroyed), but their cottage became Napoleon's temporary residence while his staff camped out in a tent on the lawn.

Today four rooms are open. The walls and ceilings are painted green and white, while the furnishings are imperial sofas and tables. A bust of Napoleon occupies one corner, and political prints by English and French artists decorate the walls.

Napoleon's main residence, Longwood, is more than five miles from Jamestown. Once the summer home of the island's lieutenant governor, it is a one-story T-shaped building with two-story servants' houses behind. A stone wall four miles around fences Longwood in. On the grounds you can retrace Napoleon's footsteps in his tidy formal gardens: swirls of flower beds (now replanted), shrubs, a fishpond, a trim sentry box.

Twenty-three rooms are open. On the huge inlaid billiard table just inside the entry, Napoleon spread out his maps of Europe to refigure old battles. In the rectangular dining room he sat, not at the end of the polished mahogany table but in its center, with his back to the fireplace. The camp bed that he preferred to any fourposter is in his bedroom and the adjacent room holds his iron bathtub. (Soaking frequently, apparently to ease his abdominal pains, was one of his habits.) And in what must have once been a



The New York Times

salon, a plinth holds a replica of his death mask marking the place where he died. A mile and a half away is Napoleon's burial site. An iron fence surrounds the grave where his triple coffin was laid. In 1840 Queen Victoria permitted exhumation, and the remains went back to France. A few years later she designated the tomb and Longwood as French property. So today Longwood flies the tricolor, and the French consul lives in the quarters once occupied by Napoleon's staff.

Geraniums and bougainvilleas bloom in the clearing. White fairy terms soar among the cypresses, willows and Norfolk pines. The valley is peaceful — a silent memorial to an extraordinary life.

"That frightful rock," one Frenchman called Saint Helena. But he was wrong. Going there is truly rewarding, provided you have time and the willingness to dispense with jets and huge hotels. The island is austere, beautiful — and lonely. And you can wonder, as I did, how differently its history might have turned out had it been in the Mediterranean or the Caribbean.

To book passage on the Saint Helena, write to Barry Twiddy, Passenger Manager, Saint Helena Shipping Co., Ltd., the Shipyard, Porthleven, Helston, Cornwall, England TR139JA or contact a travel agency that specializes in freighter travel.

Robert Gordon is associate professor of English at Montclair (New Jersey) State College. He wrote this for The New York Times.

DOONESBURY



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Sony Reports 1.6% Rise in Pretax Profit for Year

NEW YORK — Sony Corp. reported Thursday that group net profit for the year ended Oct. 31 rose 1.6 percent to 73,022 billion yen (\$565 million) from 71,433 billion the previous year.

For the year amounted to 1.26 percent, a 12.6-percent increase from 1.14 percent. Pretax profit was 141,911 billion yen, compared with 140,338 billion.

Sony predicted that its net earnings for the 1985-86 year would fall from 1984-85 because of a sharp rise against the dollar.

Companies to Search Oil in Paris Basin

Agence France-Press — Elf, Total and British Petroleum have obtained permission to look for oil in the Paris basin, officials announced Thursday.

Elf will work in the Paris basin and western suburbs; Total 35 percent, will look in the Paris basin and eastern suburbs; BP will prospect the remaining 15 percent. The three companies plan to spend at least 70 million francs (\$9 million) in the project.

COMPANY NOTES

Food-Lyons PLC said Vittle, the retail catering subsidiary, will spend 100 million on a new 100,000-sq-ft food processing plant in the Midlands.

Telecom & Telephone Co. has asked the Federal Communications Commission to reduce international long distance rates to 32 cents per minute on Jan. 2, saving customers 150 million a year.

China Group Inc. said China International Engineering, its joint venture company, signed a contract to build a port at the port city of Wenzhou in Zhejiang. The cost is estimated at \$30 million.

Boeing Aerospace Operations, a unit of Boeing Co., has won a \$100-million contract for the final assembly and service of 100 Boeing 737-300 aircraft.

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re
PERERA INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORP.
A PERERA INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, COMMONLY KNOWN AS PERERA
PERERA WALL STREET, INC.
A PERERA WALL STREET, INC. COMPANY
A PERERA WALL STREET, INC. COMPANY
A PERERA WALL STREET, INC. COMPANY

NOTICE OF LAST DAY FOR THE FILING OF PROOFS OF CLAIM
ALL CREDITORS AND PARTIES IN INTEREST OF THE ABOVE
CAPTIONED DEBTORS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York has entered an order dated November 21, 1985 (the "Order") requiring all creditors (except those entities described in paragraph 2) to file a proof of claim in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

As used herein, "claim" shall mean (a) a right to payment, whether or not such right is secured by collateral, and (b) a right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right to payment, whether or not such right is an equitable remedy is subject to judgment. "Debtors" shall mean the entities listed in the Schedule of Debts.

ALL ENTITIES WHICH FAIL TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE ORDER OR BEFORE THE BAR DATE SHALL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM ASSERTING A CLAIM AGAINST ANY OF THE DEBTORS, AND SHALL NOT BE TREATED AS A CREDITOR OF ANY ONE OF THE DEBTORS FOR PURPOSES OF VOTING ON OR RECEIVING DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER A PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION, except that an entity:

(a) which had already filed a proof of claim in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Order, or
(b) whose claim has been listed in the Schedule of Debts and is not so listed as disputed, contingent or unsecured.

COPIES OF THE SCHEDULES FILED BY EACH OF THE DEBTORS ARE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS AT THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT, ROOM 230, FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10007.

Proofs of claim should conform substantially to Form No. 19 of the Official Bankruptcy Forms and must be filed on or before January 31, 1986.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT
JAMES H. BURTON, JR., CLERK

LEVIN & WEINTRAUB & CRAMER,
Counsel to Debtors & Co., Inc.,
Debtors' Counsel
225 Broadway,
New York, New York 10007.

MBB Is Wary About Taking Stake in BMW

MUNICH — Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH has reservations about taking a stake in Bayerische Motoren Werke AG because it could hamper MBB's plans to increase sales of electronics to the car industry.

Hans Amst Vogels, MBB's managing board chairman, said at a news conference Thursday, "I can't imagine being able to sell car electronics to, for example, Daimler-Benz or Volkswagen when I'm bound to BMW."

The Bavarian government and MBB have discussed MBB's taking a stake in BMW, but MBB has said it would only be interested in having a majority holding.

Daimler-Benz AG this year bought a 65.5-percent interest in Dornier GmbH, the second-largest West German aerospace group after MBB.

Mr. Vogels also said that MBB expected that group revenue would rise in 1985 to just under 6.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.48 billion) from 5.72 billion DM in 1984. He made no prediction for net profit.

Grand Met Says Pretax Profit Rose Only 4% in Latest Year

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the year ended Sept. 30 rose only 4 percent from a year earlier, to £347.3 million (about \$493 million at current rates) from £334.3 million.

Sales were virtually unchanged at £5.59 billion versus £5.08 billion, Grand Met said.

The company also announced a 1-for-10 bonus share issue along with the results.

The group said a 14.1-percent increase in trading profit from its British and international sectors more than offset the adverse impact of stiff cigarette-price competition on its U.S. operations.

Analysts had expected the company to report level or reduced profits, and its shares reacted by firming to 391 pence Thursday, up 25 pence from Wednesday.

The company said group trading profit rose to £453.2 million from £443.9 million a year earlier, even though U.S. profits plunged to £84.3 million from £122.3 million.

It said its lower U.S. profits reflected aggressive price competition in the market for generic and private label cigarettes in that country. Lower demand for fitness equipment was also a factor, it said.

Grand Met said its other U.S. businesses did well despite lower consumer spending there.

U.S. trading profits benefited from translation of the U.S. dollar into sterling at a weighted-average exchange rate of \$1.24 to the pound against \$1.39 in the previous year, it said.

Referring to other activities, Grand Met said wines and spirits had another very good year and foods made a strong recovery from the low point of a year ago.

The company said that a realignment of its British foods business helped consumer-services profits rise to £75.3 million, from £67.4 million.

Avon to Sell Unit to IMC For \$675 Million

NEW YORK — Avon Products Inc. said Thursday that it is selling its Mallinckrodt medical and specialty-chemical products division to International Minerals & Chemical Corp. for \$675 million in cash as its last substantial divestiture in an asset-redeployment program.

The New York-based beauty products company said the sale had been approved by both companies' boards and was expected to be completed in 90 days. Avon will use the proceeds to buy back more of its common stock, reduce its debt and "make an acquisition health-care services industry."

Avon has sold Tiffany & Co. jewelry, acquired Foster Medical, a home-health-care service, and repurchased 6.5 million shares of its common stock.

Avon acquired Mallinckrodt, of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1982 for \$366.7 million in cash and 13 million shares of Avon common stock in a transaction valued at \$711.5 million.

IMC is a major producer of crop and animal nutrients, industrial minerals and chemicals with sales of \$1.46 billion.

Texaco Is Said to Hit Snags With Banks Over Financing

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc.'s attempt to raise \$1.7 billion in much-needed short-term financing has run into snags, as the company and some of its banks cannot agree on the interest rates to be paid, according to banking sources.

Texaco, under extreme financial pressure from its legal battle with Pennzoil Co., is proposing to sell a package of accounts receivable to a syndicate of banks. The money would be used to replace short-term borrowings from the commercial paper market, from which Texaco has been largely shut out recently.

While some major banks had agreed by late Wednesday to go along with the plan, subject to negotiation of a few outstanding issues, others said that they remained at odds with Texaco over the terms.

The 30-bank syndicate is headed by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

"The negotiations continue, but they are not going well," said one banker, who asked not to be identified. "There is a clear difference between the company and its lenders with regard to pricing."

Texaco said Wednesday that it had won a temporary order from a federal judge prohibiting Pennzoil from taking any action to collect

damages of \$10.53 billion, plus interest, awarded to it by a Texas court. That court ruled that Texaco wrongly interfered with a merger agreement between Pennzoil and Getty Oil Co. before acquiring Getty.

Sale of the receivables had been expected to be completed by Wednesday. Bankers involved in the talks said that other obstacles, apart from interest rates, remain, including alienation among some lenders who have been upset about Texaco's past banking practices.

"The current situation is not helped by the way the company dealt with its banks," one banker said. "The company still thinks it can negotiate from a position of strength."

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British Airways

announces pre-tax profits of £201m for the half year.

BRITISH AIRWAYS HALF YEAR RESULTS

The Board of British Airways Plc announces the results for the six months ended 30th September 1985.

Group Results	6 months ended		Year ended	
	30 September unaudited	1984	31 March audited*	1985
1985	£m	£m	£m	£m
TURNOVER: Airline	1640	1491	2797	
Other	103	82	145	
	1743	1573	2942	
AIRLINE OPERATING SURPLUS (Note 1)	205	236	303	
Operating profit/(loss) on other activities	1	(2)	(11)	
Other income, including related companies	16	26	22	
Exceptional item	—	—	(33)	
PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION	222	260	281	
Interest payable	(29)	(48)	(89)	
Currency profits (losses) (Note 1)	8	(23)	(24)	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	201	189	168	
Taxation (Note 2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	
Profit for the period after taxation	200	187	166	
Extraordinary items	—	—	10	
Profit for the period transferred to reserves	200	187	176	

Note 1

During the 6 months the sterling US Dollar exchange rate moved from US\$1.237 to US\$1.4083. Despite this strengthening of sterling against the US\$ and many other currencies the effect on the overall financial position and in particular the revenue reserves is small. There are three constituent elements as follows:

- The Airline Operating Surplus has been reduced by £24m due to normal credit periods allowed to agents resident outside the UK in settling accounts partly offset by similar payments to foreign suppliers. Both forms of settlement have been affected by the erratic movements within the currency exchange markets.
- The liability on US dollar general purpose loans has decreased by £8m which is credited to the Profit and Loss Account.
- The US dollar loans raised specifically for the purpose of financing aircraft and the corresponding dollar cost of these fixed assets has decreased by £40m as a result of the appreciation in the value of sterling during the period. Conversely, the reserves have been credited by an adjustment to past depreciation on those fixed assets of £12m. The effect on the depreciation charge in the period is not material.

The net effect of these is a £4m debit to reserves.

Note 2

No provision is required for UK Corporation Tax, because of the availability of losses brought forward. On present estimates provision for Deferred Taxation may be required during the financial year ending 31 March 1987. The Taxation charge of £1m is in respect of overseas taxes and tax attributable to related companies.

Commentary

The volume of scheduled airline traffic in this half year increased over the same period a year ago by 9.5% in terms of passengers and 10.4% in revenue passenger kilometres.

This volume growth has arisen across all geographical markets with particular strength shown in the USA.

Airline turnover has increased from £1491m to £1640m. While the Airline Operating Surplus has fallen from £236m to £205m — for which there are a number of quantified reasons set out in this statement — the pre-tax profits have increased from £189m to £201m.

The Airline Operating Surplus has, in addition to the £24m loss on currency, been affected by the following:

- The loss of the profitable Saudi Arabian routes which in the same period last year

contributed some £10m to half year profits. The new routes to South America are performing well and prospects are encouraging, but they have yet to contribute profits. Due to conflicts in the Middle East services to Iran have remained discontinued throughout the period.

(ii) With a much smaller number of Trident aircraft in service in this half year operating lease charges in respect of Boeing 757 and 737 aircraft have amounted to some £20m, compared with a virtually nil cost a year ago. Depreciation charged is little changed at £45m.

(iii) The accident at Leeds in which a TriStar operated by British Airtours overran the runway, and the loss of the Boeing 737 at Manchester (which led to temporary grounding of aircraft for inspection), have adversely affected the result for the period by an identified £9m. It is believed that this amount may be increased by revenue reflecting some temporary loss of market share to points in Europe but this cannot yet be evaluated.

The cost of aviation fuel although fairly static in the first half of the year has subsequently increased. With lower oil prices on the world markets the outlook for fuel prices should improve.

We are experiencing rejections and delays by the regulatory authorities in seeking approval of new fare proposals.

During the half year net loan repayments amounted to £135m. With the strengthening of sterling the value of borrowings have fallen by £48m over the period, and these now stand at £464m against £512m at 31 March 1985.

Net worth (share capital and reserves) is now £499m compared with £297m a year ago, and a similar amount at 31 March 1985.

*Comparative figures for the year to 31 March 1985 have been extracted from the audited accounts of British Airways Plc and its subsidiaries upon which the auditors have issued an unqualified audit report. Copies of these accounts have been delivered to the Secretary of State for Transport and filed with the Registrar of Companies.

If you want to know more about the Company send this coupon to Public Affairs, British Airways Plc, (S53), P.O. Box 10, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, TW6 2JA, for a copy of the Interim Results for the first six months to 30th September 1985 and 1984/85 Report and Accounts.

Name _____

Address _____

BRITISH AIRWAYS

Britain's highest flying company

Du Pont Appoints New Managers

Bundesbank Will Reduce Minimum Reserve Limits

Quiet Trading

Dollar Ends Lower in U.S., Europe

Quiet Trading

One New Issue Launched in Quiet Trading

The \$100-million bond for European Coal and Steel Community ended at a discount of 10 percent bid, just below Wednesday's finish of about 1 1/2 percent.

Company Results

1986	1985		1986	1985
270.	264.5	1st Quar.	802.7	662.4
46.6	18.5	Revenue	56.1	54.6
1.37	0.39	Net Inc.	0.57	0.54

sales gains of
 202,000 from
 1985 not includes gain of \$3
 million from sale.

1986	1985		1986	1985
328.	1,370.	1st Quar.	562.1	528.3
0.6	0.6	Revenue	31.7	29.1
0.54	0.7	Net Inc.	1.45	1.4

Thursday's
OTC

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29 1/4	5 1/2	Cincinnati		
19 1/4	13 1/4	Coast		
26 1/4	9 1/4	Cable		
25 1/4	23 1/4	Cable	540	12

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- sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has occurred, the year's high-low range and the new stock only. Unofficial high-low ranges are noted. Rates of dividends are annual adjustments based on the latest declaration.
- a = dividend also extra(s)/1
- ad = annual dividend plus stock dividend/1
- c = liquidating dividend/1
- cd = called/1
- d = new yearly low/1
- de = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months/1
- dv = dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.
- i = dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- l = dividend paid this year, entitled, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- l = dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- n = new yearly high/1
- nd = new dividend paid 32 weeks. The high-low range begins on the start of trading.
- pe = price-earnings ratio.
- pr = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus split.
- s = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- sl = split.
- t = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated with value on split-off or ex-distribution date.
- u = new yearly high.
- v = trading halted.
- vl = in controversy or receivable or being renegotiated under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company.
- wf = when distributed.
- wf = when issued.
- wf = with warrants.
- ws = ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- ws = ex-distribution.
- ws = without warrants.
- wv = no dividend and sales in full.
- yd = yield.
- z = sales in full.

OBSERVER

S. Claus, Lazy Chiseler

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—So there was a Santa Claus, after all. Too bad. Too many people had sworn there wasn't. Now they looked foolish.

They wasted no time getting into the old fellow once again. The Gutzwiller's Ultra-Violet Computerized Myth Analyzer produced fading 1937 snapshots of Santa Claus entering chimneys in the Philadelphia area and the address of his retirement home on the frozen tundra.

Naturally they hauled him down to the United States, because suppose the Russians got hold of him and made him tell them the secret of getting a reindeer airborne.

"That's silly," he told Ted Koppel on ABC's Nightline. "I never knew what made them fly. They were a strange breed that an old Indian gave me after I walked 25 miles through a blizzard one night to put two navel oranges in a stocking his grandson hung by the fire."

The Indian had said, "That's a lot of walking just to make a kid happy at Christmas. To show my appreciation, I'm going to give you this whole herd of reindeer."

This story began the trouble. An important government figure who was furious about Santa Claus's existence, because for years he had been telling paupers, "There is no free lunch and there is no Santa Claus," spoke to the federal tax authorities.

Auditors moved swiftly to determine if the old man had paid tax on the gift of extremely rare and valuable reindeer. With a simultaneous arranged press leak, various well-poisoners with media outlets began vilifying Santa Claus as a "tax chiseler."

This went down well with the public, which was accustomed to routinely discovering that its heroes were corrupt to the core. Oh, sure, Claus had his defenders. The columnists who inveighed against sentimentalism and summoned the public to hard-hearted reality asked what was wrong with Santa Claus doing a little tax fudging? Didn't everybody do it?

Had Santa Claus looked more like the old drawings of himself by commercial artists, the public

might not have tolerated such treatment. But he was not short and stout with sparkling eyes, silvery cascades of hair, a ruddy complexion and a tendency to shake like a bowl full of jelly.

He was tall and cadaverous, had a hollow complexion and a melancholy expression, and wore a black bomburg to conceal baldness.

"I cannot help my somber appearance," he said when a woman on the Phil Donahue Show asked why he was "such a disappointment to look at."

"In spite of my somewhat funeral look," he went on, "I am quite a jolly fellow, considering my age."

Few people agreed. Everybody had visualized Santa Claus as a bloated red suit and bulging white hair. It irked people that Santa Claus didn't look like Santa Claus.

A month after he was brought from the frozen tundra, his popularity had dropped to 27 percent. Appearing on "Meet the Inquisition," he was asked, "What's your reply to people who say it's better having no Santa Claus at all than having a Santa Claus who doesn't look like Santa Claus?"

"To those people," said Santa Claus, "I say jingle bells, jingle bells."

"Answer the question, mush-mouth," cried a panelist famous for his dynamic interview technique.

Meanwhile, scientists, with the aid of the newly perfected Balderheim Time Scanner, produced irrefutable data showing that Santa Claus hadn't worked at his job since 1946. Here was scandal.

By then, as the old gentleman's ghostwriter wrote in his \$2-million memoir, Santa Claus had tired of "the bizarre culture of a nation of media hysteresis," and gone back to his home on the tundra.

"Of course I didn't work after 1946," he told an interviewer on "Good Morning, Tundra." "After 1946 nobody was grateful anymore to get two navel oranges for Christmas, and there is no way anybody can get cars and refrigerators down a chimney. Nowadays, when every day is Christmas, it's not Santa Claus the world needs, but only a credit card."

New York Times Service

Danny Glover: Living With Uneasiness

By Cynthia Gorney
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO—Seven years ago, if you had wanted a glimpse of the actor who is carrying nearly every rich dramatic lead Hollywood has to offer a black man these days, your best bet might have been hailing a taxi.

"Thank God for Yellow Cab," Danny Glover says.

He was 31, married, newly unemployed and trying to manage monthly house payments. He had spent more than half a decade evaluating social programs for the city and county of San Francisco, then quit. "When I found out I could drive a cab and make \$100 a day, I was in seventh heaven," Glover said. "I could do what I wanted to do."

What he wanted to do was act. "I'd get up at 4 in the morning, let the cab go at 10 or 11—would have made my gate and maybe made about \$50, which was enough at the time to get me down to L.A. for an audition. I'd have to be in at 3. Get a flight out at noon, be down in Los Angeles at 1:30, catch a bus to my interview."

"Places in the Heart" was Moses, the country man whose knowledge of planting saves Sally Field's cotton farm. He was McFee, the murderous police lieutenant who hunts down Harrison Ford and an Amish boy in "Witness." In "Silverado" he was Malachai, who joins three white cowboys to rout the town bad guys. In the much-publicized "The Color Purple," which just opened in the United States, he has what he calls "as expansive as any role any black actor's had in a long while."

With his voice gone deeply Southern and his hair shaved back to affect advancing baldness, Glover plays the abusive and suffering husband who is held in such distant regard as the thoroughbred much of Alice Walker's 1983 Pulitzer Prize-winning book.

"The role was challenging, more than anything else," Glover said. "Who wants to look good in all their films?"

He is a big man, tall and made bigger looking by a broad-shouldered leather jacket and black cap. He is in his home town, which he has refused to abandon



Glover, Whoopi Goldberg in "The Color Purple."

for the kinds of places where movie stars are supposed to live. He lives with his wife and daughter in an unevenly gentrifying neighborhood, where he supervises, and occasionally takes over, the renovation of their Victorian house. He is friendly, affable, embarrassed about the trappings of celebrity. Even the notion that his name appears in the same sentence as "star" seems to make him uneasy.

"Am I supposed to feel any different because all this happened?" he said. "I don't know. Harrison Ford still looks familiar—he's still a carpenter. That's one thing I like to do. I still like hanging Sheetrock and working sanding. I'm an expert at re-finishing hardwood floors."

If there is a particular caution about embracing celebrity after four high-visibility pictures in a row, some of it surely has to do with being black in the U.S. motion picture industry. Recall the shooting of "Silverado." Glover said evenly: "Scott Glenn doesn't have to worry about his next job. It's going to be there. Kevin Kline doesn't have to worry

about his next job. Kevin Costner—bless him, he's wonderful—Kevin Costner is not going to have to worry about his next job. But a lot of those black actors that I work with—yours truly, maybe—have to worry about what's next."

Still, he said, "I found some things that may be gratifying artistically and also have come about being successful in terms of my—financially. I mean, relatively. But I mean, RELATIVELY. But I mean, just no work. We're always under the same apprehensions that I think black people in general are under in society. There's scripts. There's always scripts. But nobody wants to make them."

The fear is born of what producers imagine white audiences will and will not pay to see. "The Color Purple," with substantial black involvement at cast and production levels despite the controversial choice of Steven Spielberg for director, seems to Glover to be extraordinary in its possibilities. "People feel it's going to be a

crossover film. With Steven's name and the story—there's a universality to the story itself; it's not just a black story—we may jump that bridge. We may cross over that river that we seemed to want to cross with 'Roots' and seemed to want to cross at certain other points but never did."

He said he had no reservations about the selection of a big-name white director for a picture so immersed in black Southern life. "I may have to eat my words, because I don't know what people will think about the film, but I thought Steven Spielberg was a wonderful choice to do this film. He really trusted us. He really went with us. We'd be going someplace and he'd have his own idea. He'd say, 'Show me where you're going. Let's see where you're going. I think it's going to be interesting.'"

Glover grew up in San Francisco, the child of two post office employees. As a youth, he wanted to be an economist. By the time he reached San Francisco State College in the late 1960s and joined the turbulent effort to install a black-studies program there, he had begun to think he might work in the Third World.

"I'm steeped in optimism and idealism, you know, at 20, 21 years old. I had no intention of being an actor."

Improvisational community theater attracted him, though—"all agitprop theater, real basic stuff,"—and he began working with a director who specialized in improvisation.

Was he good? "No," he said, then corrected himself. "You don't have a sense of that. You just don't. Even now, I don't have a sense. Because the irony is, if you reach this person—the character—"and say, 'Oh, I've reached this person,' then you become self-indulgent. You want to feel that it's spontaneous, and that it's unconscious. You want to say, 'This is the first and only time I've ever done this.' Or each time you do a performance of a play, 'This is the first time I've ever said these lines.' His voice was passionate. 'Because in essence if you're not reaching for that at all, it's as dead the 10th performance as it's going to be on the 300th.'"

For four years, after San Francisco

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT OF NY County of Kings Index 1889/84 Horace C. World Ferry, Plaintiff vs. Ines Adonia Ferry, Defendant. Notice and return in divorce action based on abandonment, lack of venue and trial rights. Ca. You are summoned to appear in this action by serving a notice of appearance on plaintiff's attorney within 30 days after service is complete and if you fail to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default. To the above named defendant this summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Hon. Elise Golden, a Justice of the Court in the Kings Co. Clerk's Office, dated 12/18/85, 2 Park Ave., NY, NY Plaintiff's Attorney.

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FOR THE FEATURE INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE TURN TO PAGE 7

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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DELAWARE, PANAMA, Liberia, Comoros from US\$150,000. Phone 0024 28933 / 2004. Telex 628322 GSA/US 5, 160, LUS.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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COTE D'AZUR, VILLAGEUR: Large period house in quiet street of Cap Ferrat. 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 terraces, 5 pools, 72,000,000. Agency 0475 06310 Cannes-Mer Tel. 93.01.00.36

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